HUBBUCK'S
ENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
UCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
UCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VAR-
H.
UCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
UCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
UCK'S SHINNACK AND COLZA OILS.
UCK'S PAINTS, OIL and VARNISHES properly
ed for exportation.

Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
HOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
21, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,577—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia
And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

INSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st Oct.
ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
TEAM	4041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
OCEANA	6118	1000	P. S. Tomlin	21st "
ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne.	28th "
CLYDE	4126	900	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th "
PESHAWUR	3506	600	W. A. Wheler	19th "
ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne.	26th "
ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th "
CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne.	23rd "
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	13th "
ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne.	2 th "
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniell	27th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Mar.
KHEDIVE	3833	500	H. Moore	12th "
ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "

The steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th "
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 12, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hamburg Docks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. DEO. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Nov., 1891.
S. MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 190, respectively, inclusive of Food, in case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 7th Nov., 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Custom House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Nov. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Boehringer	4,000	700	1st Dec. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,000	550	18th Nov. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Masowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA R.	Deperis	3,800	550	24th Nov. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For Rates of Freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Custom House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
October 23, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	W. S. Young	3367	1st Nov.
ASIA	J. Laird	3360	21st Nov.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, October 21st, 1891.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	
EUROPA	2385	Late October for Continental Port.
RUTHENIA	5400	Early November for Plymouth.
ETOLIA	3139	Late November for Plymouth.
NIAGARA	3100	Early January for Plymouth.
LYCIA	3139	Middle January for Plymouth.
RUTHENIA	5400	Early February for Plymouth.
EUROPA	2385	Middle February for Plymouth.
ETOLIA	3139	Late February for Plymouth.

Carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and fitted with Electric Light throughout.
Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.
For further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR.

THE Mala Real Portugueza Line S. S. IBO WILL LEAVE as above, about FRIDAY, 6th November, taking Cargo and Passengers for Lamoo, Mombassa, Ibo, Mozambique, Quillimane, Delagoa Bay, &c., to be Transhipped at Zanzibar. For Freights and Passage Apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Khoja Mohla, Mandvi. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
A Handbook of Information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 4th November, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting. Being followed by

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,169 tons, on 31st October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,080 tons, on the 1st November, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bahrein Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CAMORTA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th November, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th October 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 31st October, 1891, and on MONDAY, the 2nd November, 1891, being the Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.

MR. CHARLES TAYLOR, the Superintendent, having RETURNED from leave, has resumed charge of the Press and is authorised to receive all moneys due and sign receipts for the same from this date.

J. A. SELLAR,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Education Society.
Byculla, 25th October, 1891.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person lets off or throws any FIREWORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this Order.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 27th October, 1891.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES formed for fresh Students. Those who desire to attend are advised to make immediate applicati on. DAY and EVENING WORK begins on MONDAY, 9th November, 1891.
Printed Form, showing the Time Table, and other information, can be obtained on application by letter to the Principal at the Institute.

G. COTTON,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

TO RAJAHS, CLUBS AND REGIMENTAL MESSES.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS (Junior), THE Champion Billiard Player of the World, will ARRIVE in INDIA about the beginning of NOVEMBER, and is OPEN to ENGAGEMENTS TO PLAY

EXHIBITION GAMES.

Full Particulars as to Terms can be ascertained from
JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND IVORY TURNERS,
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of REFINED PETROLEUM or KEROSINE OIL, as the Company may require during the year 1892, estimated at 13,000 Cases.
Tenders (which must be on the Company's form to be obtained from the undersigned) sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,500, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 p.m. (guaranteed on Wednesday, 4th November next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which, on the Contractor's part, will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cancel the Contract.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd October, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 4th November, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 14 LOTS of ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.
All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs 250 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit, without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th October, 1891.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLT'S
NOTED FIRE-ARMS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., are importers of several specialties from the Colt's Patent Fire-Arms Manufacturing Company—including New Lightning Magazine Rifles, Special Target Pistols, Deringer Pistols, &c.,—the materials of which are of the best and the workmanship of the highest order.

NEW LIGHTNING MAGAZINE RIFLES.
·22 CALIBRE.

Length of Barrel ..... 24 inches.
Number of Shots ..... 15 long or 16 short.
Weight ..... 6½ lbs.

This Rifle possesses peculiar advantages in Weight and Calibre for small Game and Target Practice.
Price: Cash, Rs. 70; Credit, Rs. 78.

·50 CALIBRE.

Length of Barrel ..... 28 inches.
Number of Shots ..... 10.
Weight ..... 9½ lbs.

Cartridge contains 95 Grains Powder, and 300 Grain Bullet. Is made expressly for large Game; its accuracy is unsurpassed.
Price: Cash, Rs. 100; Credit, Rs. 112.
These new Lightning Magazine Rifles need not be taken from the shoulder till the Magazine is emptied.

THE SPECIAL TARGET PISTOL.

Total length of Pistol ..... 12½ inches.
Length of Barrel ..... 7½ "
Calibre ..... ·450 "
Weight ..... 2 lbs. 5oz.
Number of Chambers in Cylinder. 6

It has a solid Frame, and Plated Barrel, Cylinder, &c., &c. Will be found a most useful Weapon.
Price: Cash Rs. 80; Credit, Rs. 90.

THE NEW DERINGER PISTOL.
·410 CALIBRE.

This Pocket Pistol measures only 4½ inches, and weighs under 8 oz., and can be loaded and fired very rapidly. It fires a Cartridge with 8 Grains Powder and 140 Grain Bullet.
Price: Cash, Rs. 18; Credit, Rs. 21.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RS. 6 WATCH.
GUARANTEED TWO YEARS.

PRETTY, small, accurate, strong, open-faced, keyless, short winding, nickel silvers, Undaunted watch, with hand setting mechanism, second-hand, enamelled dial, jewelled, and bold figures for Rs. 6 per V. P. P. with an extra glass, spring, box, and two years' guarantee. Easily repairable. Warranted to stand the roughest use. Others sell at double our rates. Have no appearance of cheapness. Mr. S. Goonlah of District Munsuff's Court from Chicacole says:—"A watch maker valued it at Rs. 25." Mr. B. V. Chetty, from Anantapur, says:—"Many were deceived thinking that its price was Rs. 25." Mr. Moung H. Myah, of Marine Workshops from Mandalay says:—"Has never been repaired during the whole period of three and a half years."

FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY.

PRETTY Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Tooth picks, Complete shirt buttons, Bracelets, Bangles, Earrings, Eardrops (all pairs), Scarf pins, Scarf rings, Necklets, Brooches, Hair sprays, Spectacle frames, Cigar holders, Thimbles and Rings, set with scientific Diamonds, Sapphires, Rubies, Emeralds, &c., at Rs. 1-8-0 per each V. P. P. Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector from Sanikutta, says:—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 50, and ruby at Rs. 30." Nickel Silver timepiece for Rs. 4; guaranteed 3 years.

WESTERN INDIA TRADING Co.,
91, Medow Street, opposite Soundy & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents, or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured on the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SHOT CARTRIDGES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Eley's Brown, No. 12 Gauge, "Field Loaded" .....per 100	8 0	9 0
Eley's Brown, No. 12 " with Schultze's Powder... "	8 8	9 8

These Cartridges materially improve the shooting of any Gun.

SCHULTZE POWDER.
SMOKELESS, IMPROVED, WATERPROOFED.

Under the Improved Process of Manufacture this Powder remains unaffected by the Monsoon.
"SCHULTZE"—Gunpowder has been used by the PRIZE WINNERS at all the Principal Meetings both in England and on the Continent during the last Nine Years.
CAUTION:—Schultze is the oldest, best known, and most reliable SMOKELESS POWDER and the PUBLIC is cautioned against Inferior and Imitation Powders.

INTERNATIONAL MEETING AT MONACO, JANUARY, 1891.

With one exception, all the principal events of the above Meeting, including the GRAND PRIX de CASINO, value £800, and an object d'Art, the Blue Riband of the Meeting, 2nd and 4th PRIZES; the PRIX de MONTE CARLO, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Prizes; the PRIX d'OUVERTURE, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Prizes; the PRIX de CONSOLATION; PRIX de PRINCE de MONTE CARLO; and the PRIX ESTERHAZY were won by gentlemen using SCHULTZE POWDER.

ALSO THE HURLINGHAM AND THE GUN CLUB, SEASON 1890.

During the season "SCHULTZE" has won over £10,000, being almost double the amount won by all other Powders combined.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.,
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES.—The Company's Telephone instruments, being the Master Patents of Graham Bell, Edison and Gower, are unequalled in every particular. They are of the very best English-make, and are thoroughly reliable, and will give greater satisfaction, and be found more economical than the cheap instruments which are offered for sale elsewhere, and which for practical purposes are useless.
The Company are prepared to undertake the erection of Telephone lines and Telephonic installations for Native States, Corporations, Companies or private individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

ELECTRIC BELLS.—The Company have a large and varied Stock of the best English-made Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, etc., with every recent improvement. Installations for Clubs, Hotels, and Private Residences supplied, and erection undertaken, if required, on moderate terms.
The attention of residents in the Mofussil is directed to the advantage of introducing Electric Bells into their Bungalows for readier communication with servants, whose quarters are often at some distance from the Bungalows.
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PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
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WE ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE
A VERY CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS
Specially selected in Europe by our Manager direct from the Manufacturers, such as

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SMOKING REQUISITES
WILL BE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.

PUBLIC WASTE!

MANY TRADES have experienced periods of depression due, chiefly, to one common fault—"OVER-PRODUCTION." The Manufacturers, becoming too eager to increase their business, over-do the supply, which, with the usual re-action that sets in after forcing the demand too much with "catch-penny" advertisements, brings about either a "dead-lock" or the depression to which we allude. In this manner, during recent years, the business in

CHEAP WATCHES

Has been carried just a little too far; and now a re-action, or a depression in the trade, has begun. Primarily the idea of making the commonest sort of watches was to enable owners of very valuable articles to use them, as make-shifts, for the roughest wear; and for this they are, occasionally, extremely useful. But for constant use—during, say, a couple of years—they are, nearly all, more or less failures. Apart from the fact that the appearance of the CHEAP WATCH IS NOT A SUCCESS,—one glance at a sample that has been in use a short time is sufficient to covince anyone of that—its internal economy is not equal to many months' ordinary "wear and tear." There are, of course, to be found, occasionally, amongst the cheapest watches a few of them that keep time pretty regularly for several years; but these make the exception that proves the general rule to the contrary.

With the demand for watches increasing during the last few years, it was only natural that the makers should meet it with a sufficient supply; but the manufacturers were scarcely justified in sacrificing the durability of nearly every one of the principal parts of their watches in order to bring the selling price down to a minimum. No one, who knows anything about watches and watch-making, can be deceived by wonderful advertisements describing in glowing terms how a "trustworthy," or "reliable" "excellent time-keeper," and so forth, can be bought for a trifling sum; and a moments's thought is sufficient to show the fallacy that lies at the bottom of the cheap watch business. It is understood that all the parts of the cheapest sort of watch are made by machinery. The advertisements say so, superfluously—because a single part of a watch, if made by hand, costs more than the cheap article is worth. Low-priced watches, however, are all imported into India, which means that something has to be paid for their freight. The person who sells them gets a profit out of that transaction; and the money, for which they are sold, covers the cost of advertising. Then a certain "percentage" goes to the manufacturer as his profit; and, when all are paid, it must not be expected that the prime cost of "materials and making" can amount to much. Any one can better appreciate the "value" he has received for his money if he tries to re-sell his low-priced watch. Considering the rapidity with which the cheap watches forced their way on the market, it is not surprising that so many were sold. There was no time in which to give them a fair trial. Now, however, the public are beginning to understand how to invest their money, so far, at least, as watches are concerned, and, of course, the "Waste of money" on cheap watches has shown a falling off.

Every person, who wants a serviceable watch (and not a make-shift article), at least expects that it will not only keep time but retain its appearance for a reasonable number of years, under ordinary conditions. Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, have, for more than a quarter of a century, supplied the public in India with an enormous number of watches, all of which were the very best made of their class, and have given their purchasers entire satisfaction. The numerous unsolicited testimonials that have, during this long period, been received, from every part of India, show that even the most captious can find nothing with which to complain about, in either quality or durability. As the most substantial watches for the tropics, those offered by

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA,

Have never been surpassed—at least during the twenty-five years that they have been on trial—and there is every probability that these watches will continue to hold their deservedly premier position.

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FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL relieves all pains of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, and Skins. Do not be without these unique Health and Liver Drops. If you feel uneasy, use them at once. Irregular actions of Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, and Skin disappear before their magic influence. Can be used in all climates, and by old and young for any length of time. *The Chemist and Druggist* says: "It is an efficient Aperient and Liver, Stimulant." 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., or Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is a charmed food for young and old. Especially valuable in Wasting Diseases, Consumption, Diabetes, Infantile Diarrhœa, Rickets, Defective Assimilation, and all forms of Dyspepsia. The *Lancet* says: "Codlactone, is likely to prove of value where indicated. The taste is not repulsive." 2s. 6d., or Re. 1-4.
Can be had of all Chemists, and Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., near Zooma Musjid.

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GAIETY THEATRE.

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A Specially-Written Market Report.

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Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

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Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

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LESSEE AND MANAGER.....ROBERT BRUCE.

ROBERT BRUCE'S

CONGRESS OF CABALISTIC WONDERS,

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Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Parel.

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VISIBLE and INVISIBLE

MAGIC ILLUSIONS OF BEWILDERING FASCINATION.

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Each and every Child attending the B. B. & C. I. Railway School, Parel, large or small, handsome or homely, rich or poor, will receive a FREE TICKET of ADMISSION, and will be presented with a handsome and Useful Present.

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Tickets to be had at SOUNDY and Co.; from Mr. LENAHAN, Head Master, B. B. & C. I. Railway School, Parel; and at the Door.

Doors Open, 8 P.M. Overture, 9 P.M., sharp.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Dockyard, through Registered Post, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire)on the 12th November, 1891, for the supply for three years by Contract at Bombay of PACKING COTTON WOVEN, &c.

For further particulars see Bombay *Government Gazette* of 29th October, 1891, or Apply to the Marine Storekeeper of this yard.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.

H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 26th October 1891.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12.
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FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING.

No. 43.—38 by 33 by 23 in. outside, 30 by 25 by 15 in. inside, fitted with two drawers, two partitions and two shelves; two distinct Locks with double doors. Weight 11 cwts .....Rs. 800.

No. 41.—33 by 29 by 21 in. outside, 25 by 21 by 13 in. inside, fitted with two drawers, and one partition, two distinct Locks with double doors. Weight 8½ cwts .....Rs. 650.

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No. 20.—31 by 24 by 22 in. outside, 23 by 18 by 14 in. inside, two drawers and shelf. Weight 6¼ cwts.....Rs. 425.

No. 15.—28 by 22 by 21 in. outside, 21 by 15 by 14 in. inside, one drawer and shelf. Weight 5½ cwts.....Rs. 350.

FOR PRIVATE USE.

No. 10.—26 by 20 by 20 in. outside, 19 by 13 by 13 in. inside, one drawer and shelf. Weight 4½ cwts.....Rs. 300.

No. 6.—24 by 18 by 18 in. outside, 17 by 11 by 11 in. inside, one drawer and shelf. Weight 3½ cwts.....Rs. 250.

No. 3.—22 by 17 by 16 in. outside, 15 by 10 by 9 in. inside, one drawer and shelf. Weight 3¼ cwts.....Rs. 215.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1847.)

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1891 OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the Twentieth Day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and opressions had, done, or committed, by any of her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give Evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at tae time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they do then and there in their own persons with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done—Dated this 28th day of October, 1891.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 85 OF 1888.

JEHANGIR MANECKJEE CURSETJEE of Bombay Parsee inhabitant now serving as Huzoor Deputy Collector of Thana, and CURSETJEE DHUNJIBHOY SHROFF also of Bombay Parsee inhabitant residing at Gowana Tank Road being the Trustees of the Agiary of the late CURSETJEE MANECKJEE situate in RAGHUNATH DADAJEE street within the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE BOMONJEE of Bombay Parsee inhabitant residing at Hornby Road within the Fort of Bombay KAMARAI SAHEBJEE RAJESHIRKE daughter of MALLARAO the Ex-Gaikwad of Baroda Hindoo inhabitant residing at Poona and SOONDER SALOO NAIQUIN of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant residing at Girgaum Back Road without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

In Appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

APPEAL No. 632.

SUIT No. 85 OF 1888.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE BOMONJEE of Bombay Parsee inhabitant residing at Hornby Road within the Fort of Bombay.....1st Defendant

vs.

JEHANGIR MANECKJEE CURSETJEE of Bombay Parsee inhabitant now serving as Huzoor Deputy Collector of Thana, and CURSETJEE DHUNJIBHOY SHROFF, also of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Gowana Tank Road, being the Trustees of the Agiary of the late CURSETJEE MANECKJEE situate in Raghunath Dadajee and Street within the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs.

Appellant

Respondents

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit and Appeal and bearing date the Twenty-Eight Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety the following lands viz.—the property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by Messrs. BENNETT and Company, the Auctioneers, by order of CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on Saturday the Twenty-first Day of November One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety One at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Jehangir Maneckjee Cursetjee, Cursetjee Dhunjibhoy Shroff, Sorabjee Framjee Bamonjee, Kamabai Saheb Rajeshirke and Soonder Saloo Naiquin or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the east side of Hornby Road and Raghunath Dadajee Street within the Fort of Bombay which said piece or parcel of land is delineated with a red boundary in the ground plan filed in the above suit in the office of the Commissioner, *High Court* and also all the messuage tenement or dwelling house built over the land and building adjoining the said piece or parcel of land and belonging to the Agiary of the late Cursetjee Manockjee and which agiary premises are delineated with a green colored boundary on the said plan but with the exception of two rooms on the first floor and one room situate between the first floor and ground floor which said three rooms are also delineated with a green colored boundary and marked respectively L. J. and H. in the said plan and form part of the said Agiary premises all which land now offered for sale is situated in the registration sub-district of Bombay and contains by admeasurement two hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under under old No. 52 new No. 442 old Survey Nos. 662,671,697 and 699 and New Survey Nos. 2-888?, 2-888 and 2-889 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 2248 and Street Nos. 3941 and 43 and is bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Perozbai daughter of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy First Baronet, on or towards the South by Sorab Musjid Cross Lane, on or towards the East partly by the said Agiary premises of the late Cursetjee Manockjee and partly by the house of the said Perozbai and on or towards the West partly by the said Hornby Row and partly by Raghunath Dadajee Street and which said premises are in the occupation of the abovenamed appellant and first Defendant Sorabjee Framjee Bomonjee. For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of the said Messrs. Bennett and Company or at the office of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusjee and Bindraw attorneys for the plaintiffs and respondents abovenamed No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay. Dated this 15th day of October 1891.

(Sd.) G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.

RE-APPEARANCE OF

HARRY STANLEY'S

COMIC OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY

OF 50 ARTISTS! 50 ARTISTS!!

After a most successful tour through India, Burma, Straits, Hongkong, China, Japan, and Java. Patronized by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Viceroys of India, H.I. H. Czarewitch, Successor to the Throne of all the Russias, Prince George of Greece, &c., &c.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT!

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, AND ON MONDAY, THE 9TH,

The Beautiful Comic Opera in 3 Acts,

LA MASCOTTE.

New and Splendid Costumes; Magnificent Scenery. Efficient ORCHESTRA, under the baton of MR. G. TRIMNELL.

DOORS OPEN 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs. 3; Pit, Rs. 2; Back, Re. 1; Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Military and Navy in Uniform, Half Price to Pit and Back Seats only.

Box Plan will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, 4th November, at the Gaiety Theatre, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily.

THE GAIETY THEATRE, TO-LET, for TWO NIGHTS, 5th and 6th November. Apply to T. EMPSON, Manager, Stanley Opera.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 31st OCTOBER, 1891.

LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.

CHILDREN'S SESSION, from 3 to 5 P.M. Admission FREE to all Children and those Accompanying them.—

CHILDREN'S SKATES, 8 annas. Adults, Re. 1

AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P.M. Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

"LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT," (8-30 to 11 p.m.). Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

FREDELIS'S STRING BAND will play at the CHILDREN'S and EVENING Sessions.

An Experienced INSTRUCTOR is in attendance at all Sessions.

DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

MONDAY! MONDAY!!

The RINK will be Open FREE all Day Long.

NUGENT & Co.

SAVANTWADI WATER SUPPLY.

THE date for PIPE TENDERING for above work is Extended up to 10th November, inclusive. Further information will be obtainable at the Esplanade Hotel on TUESDAY, the 3rd Instant. Rates for delivery of the Pipes if landed at Vengurla may be given as well as rates at Savantwadi.

J. E. WHITING, C.E.,
Consulting Engineer.

6, Sholapur Road, Poona, 29th October, 1891.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of occupancy of the following PLOTS of LAND on Matheran Hill will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, subject to the Approval and Confirmation of the COLLECTOR of THANA, on the 2nd November, 1891, at 11 A.M.

Plot No. 53, admeasuring 8 acres 6 guntas.
Plot No. 99, do. 3 do. 14 do.

BUILDING LAND ON THE ESPLANADE ESTATE, BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from Government, the Executive Engineer, Presidency, is prepared to receive tenders up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on the 9th November 1891, for certain plots of land on the Esplanade Estate, to be let on Building Leases, on terms and conditions which may be ascertained at his office.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 1st October, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.

Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other article too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 100 AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

કેખ્વલા શેકઆદમની કુાં
& Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ESTABD. 1834.

ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.

Prospectus furnished on Application.

ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.

52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Sce article of the Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tin, and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

HAND-BOOK OF GRASS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding Grass wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlement in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa Kantha, together with Appendices and a Topographical Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

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PRICE.....Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application to The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 19, High Holborn, LONDON.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £750,000
RESERVE FUNDS £125,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF SHAREHOLDERS £750,000

BANKERS:

LONDON..... The Bank of England. The London Joint Stock Bank.
SCOTLAND..... Bank of Scotland. Royal Bank of Scotland. National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND..... National Bank.
AMSTERDAM... Hope & Co. The Amsterdamsche Bank.
ROTTERDAM..... Warheim & Gompertz. The Rotterdamsche Bank.
PARIS..... André Neuflize & Co.

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At Aden..... Messrs. LUKE, THOMAS & Co.
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,, Samarang ..... ,, MACKILL & Co.
,, Soerabaya ..... ,, FRASER, EATON & Co.
,, Tagal ..... ,, G. A. VAN PUTTEN & Co.
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,, Yokohama..... ,, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

In Australia ...: The Bank of New South Wales. The Union Bank of Australia, Limited. The Bank of Victoria. The Bank of Australasia. The National Bank of Australasia.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. When the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no Interest is allowed.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS

At rates to be learnt on application.

Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted on Terms to be ascertained on Application to

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

IS THE LIFE

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India. June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.

Dear, Sirs,—Th rough the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the dissomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, that they really do not exaggerate telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. —sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND CEYLON

An agreeable place to visit during THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6,200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Tickets Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Fitted with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate. Golf Links. For Maps, Guides & Co., Apply to Lawara Eliya, Ceylon.

GOLD SUEDE EVENING SHOES,

A BEAUTIFUL VELVET PILE, SOFT AND DURABLE.

RS. 5-8.

A SPECIAL LINE FOR CASH OR V.-P. P.

LUTITIAN CREAM for Brown Boots.....Re. 1 4 and As. 12
MELTONIAN CREAM for Glace, Kid, Patent, &c.. ,, 1 4 and ,, 12
DALE'S WATERPROOF DUBBIN for Black or Brown Boots..... ,, 1 0
SATIN POLISH, IMPERIAL GLOSS, VARNISHES, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount Paid-up.		Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	970
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	995
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	12½
Chartered Bank ...	160,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2½
Comml. Bank of India	30,000	£25	£25	8 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr.ct.	£53-4
Mercantile Bank of India	37,500	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	40,000	£10	all	8 pr. ct.	150
Union Bank	--	--	--	--	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Allen (Lithographing Co)	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Allen (Lithographing Co)	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Allen (Korea-	200	1,100	1,100	60	310
Anglo-	750	2,400	2,400	Nil.	205
Bombay	187	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	135
Bombay Cotton Press Co.	1,000	125	125	20	117½
Bombay Cawnpore Cotton Co.	500	300	300	16	90
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	45 dvd	305
Dent India	550	1,000	1,000	130	1,42
Education Society and Manfg.	180	250	...	Rs. 20	185
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	90
Formosa	200	500	all	20	545
HARVEY and Sabeathy	450	450	500	30	410
Hengeil Press Co., Ld. ...	750	100	all	32	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	500
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ..	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	10
Nasmull Co.	3,125	400	Rs. 40	42½xd	42½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	265
New Bezar	1,200	500	500	45	545xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	107
Prince of Wales	500	500	500	40	375
Sahapathy(Bellary)	500	500	50	30	50
Sassoon	300	500	500	--	55
Sind and Punjab Co. ...	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	445
Sorab Woolleo Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	...	1,000	...	Rs. 100	815xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 2,000 / 750	200 / 60	200 / 150	10 / 74	270 / 205
Back Bay Hotels	20	50	13	10	42
Badham Pile ...	5,000	100	100	12	107xd
Bapty Bros.	5,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance ...	600	2,000	1,000	75	830
Bombay &Burmah Trading Corporation .	1,000	2,000	1,250	125	2075
Do. New Issue.	600	2000	2000	83½	1000
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	93
Bombay Landing and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	6 pr. ct.	650
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	950
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	1,500	200	200	Rs. 15	155
Goyer &Co., Ld	600	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.....	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	91
Kamp & Co.....	4,000	200	175	20½	320x
Kurrachee Landing	400	500	500	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co.. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	8pr. ct	54
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	--	40
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan.	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct	19
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	430
Prinsep & Co.	250	5,000	1,000	N dv	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	--	45
Soundy & Co..	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Tyabji	Ord.1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,500	500	all	85	900
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	83
Telephone Co.	9,20	25	25	6-8	17½
Western India Flour.....	--	--	--	--	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

			Last half-yearly guar.
G.I.P. R. Consolidated Stock	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. & C. I. R. New £ 18 Shares	£ 18	...	do.	42

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad ..	650	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Ailiance	1,200	1,000	all	Rs. 20	485xd
Anglo-Indian ..	9,345	100	100	5	82xd
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	371	500	all	9 pr. ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	25	660
BombayCotton Manfg Co...	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	510
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	585
Central India..	3,750	500	500	35	1240
China Mills Co.	1	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
City of Bombay Mills.....	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	640
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	630
Coorla Mills ..	950	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	415
Coral MillsCo., Ld	5,688	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	455
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825xd
Empress	2,100	500	35	10 pr. ct	503
Framjee Pestonjee	11,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	547½
Gordon Mills..	8,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	725xd
Hy gungbai Mills.....	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	660
Howard and Bullough's ...	1,800	500	500	25	660
Hydershad....	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs 17-8	360
Indian Manfg..	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	5 pr. ct.	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	60	Nil.	34
ascobed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	220
Jewraz Baloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	770
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	500xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	25	535xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	100	1,000	40	570
Leopold	10,000	100	10	15 pr. ct	198
Lord Reay Mfg.	m445	1,000	1,000	25	700
LukmidasSpinning &Weaving Co	1,800	1,000	1,000	57½	910
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	10	2,000xd
Mahalaxmee ..	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	500	50	pr. c	600 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,287
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	8	112
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,700
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	10	7 pr. c	105
Madura Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	600	100	1,00	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	680
Oriental	5,750	250	235	Rs. 12	392½
Presidency Mills Cot Ld..	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	735
Ripon Mills....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,065
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,40
Shalapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	60	1,330xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	525
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	272xd
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Sutlej India..	2,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Swadeshi Mills	3,00	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Union Spinning and Manufac turing Co....	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	20	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	--	700

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-4
Carolas	„ 225
Mexican Dollars	„ 222
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 275
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	„ 107
Gold Leaf	„ 22-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 22-10
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-9
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-6
do Pekin	„ 22-2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	106½
Four-and-a-half per cent	106 nom.
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	110
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	221
Port Trust Bonds	103

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 27-32d.
Do. do.	2 Months' sight	1s. 4 31-32d.
Do. do.	do.	1s. 5 1-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do. 1s. 5 3-32d.
Do. Credit	30 days'	do. 1s. 5 3-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do. 1s. 5¾d.
Do. Documents	3 Do.	do. 1s. 5¾d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do. 1s. 5 9-32d.
Francs	3 Do.	do. 199
Do.	6 Do.	do. 1 81
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-32
Do.	60 days'	do. 101 nom.
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days'	do. 101
China	60 days'	do. 218

COLDS! FEVERS!! INFLUENZA!!! Microbes thrive in damp weather and ruthlessly attack everyone, thereby causing all kinds of disease.—Drink Wm. Radam's Microbe-killer (composed of water and gases), which will kill Microbes and eradicate disease. Pamphlets post free. Agents—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay (Fort, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill and Poona.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

"Our Boys," at the Seamen's Institute, 8-30 p. m.
Mr. Robert Bruce's Magic, Mirth, and Mystery, B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Harvey and Fletcher's Variety Company, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 29th:—Pemba (s), from Busreh. Yesterday:—Chilka (s), from Mauritius; Avala (s), Barry; and Scindia (s), Rangoon.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Nadir (s), for Calcutta, &c.; Chupra (s), Rangoon, &c.; and Ursa (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sabarmati entered the dock on Thursday and the s. s. Idar yesterday.

ROVERS F. C. VS. ROYAL NAVY.—A match will be played between the Rovers F. C. and a team from the vessels of the Royal Navy, now in harbour, at 4-45 this evening, on the Cooperage.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered to-day, at 5-30 p.m., at the Theosophical Society's Rooms, in Church Gate Street, by Khan Bahadur N. D. Khandalavala, B.A., L.L.B. Subject: "The Dual Aspect of the Mind."

MESSRS. COOK AND SONS' "UNICODE."—Messrs. T. Cook and Sons for the benefit of their clients and the general public have issued a comprehensive "unicode" for telegraphic purposes. It is published in a convenient form, and only needs to be seen to be appreciated.

GOA NEWS.—The receipts obtained by the sale of the Bull *Santa Cruzada* during the year 1890-91 in the Arch-diocese of Goa, have amounted to Rs. 4,197-15-10 against Rs. 4,084-10-10 for the previous year. A return of the Arch-diocese of Goa gives the following statistics for the year 1890-91:—Baptisms, 8,845; deaths, 6,444; and marriages, 2,283.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Intimation has been received by the Honorary Secretary, Bo. P. R. A., from the Director of the North-Western Railway, that in future members of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association will be allowed the same concession, as is at present granted to the members of the Bengal Presidency R. A. *vide* para. 219 of the North-Western Railway Coaching Tariff No. 21, dated 16th October, 1891.

MUSIC AT THE SKATING RINK.—The following selection will be played at the children's session this afternoon, and again at the evening session from 8-30 to 11 p.m.:—

March ..... Turkish Patrol ..... Costi.
Valse ..... Toujours a Foi ..... R. Perzen.
Polka ..... Frivolito ..... A. Sergent.
Mazurka ..... Wanda ..... Gassov Lange.
Valse ..... Passing Clouds ..... Pront.
Schottische .. Back Again ..... F. Laine.
March ..... Bonjingeur ..... Lebaro.
Polka ..... Happy Thoughts ..... Lango.
Valse ..... Wedding Bells ..... R. Perzen.
Galop ..... La Republique ..... Glossen.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TRYING THEIR LUCK.—At the Esplanade yesterday before Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Harry Narayen was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for picking the pocket of Gungaram Govind, on Thursday last. The complainant stated that he was standing near a book-stall in Bholeshwar, when the accused abstracted a purse from complainant's pocket, containing Rs. 6-6. Esss Nooroodeen and Raymon Rombeon, Pishoree Pathans, were charged with a similar offence. Inspector Stanford stated that the accused come to try their luck in Bombay and had relieved Anundrao Hurryshunker, an accountant, of his purse at the Arthur Crawford Market, that morning. The acoused made off with the purse which contained Rs. 38, but were both subsequently captured. The Magistrate sentenced Essa Nooroodeen to six months rigorous imprisonment, and the second accused to three months' imprisonment.

CHILDREN'S DAY AT "BOWEN" CHURCH, APOLLO BUNDER.—The great religious revival of the 18th Century, usually called Methodism, was introduced into America in the year 1766. The event was publicly commemorated by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1866. It was then determined to create a Children's Educational Fund, the proceeds of which should be used in aiding "Meritorious Sunday School Scholars in attaining a more advanced education." For that object 60,000 dollars were raised. But, as it was shortly foreseen that the claims and the fund would increase with the multiplication of Sunday Schools and the growing demand of the Church for workers, the plan was adopted of observing one day in the year as "Children's Day," on which, a collection should be taken in aid of Sunday School Fund of the Board of Education. While the benevolent object is the primary object of "Children's Day," it was from the beginning intended to associate with its observance profitable exercises in which the children take a prominent part, and the best influences adopted to impress upon all the importance of Christian life and duty. "Children's Day" will be observed in the above Church on the Apollo Bunder to-morrow, the service commencing at 10-30 a.m. The Church will be brightly decorated, and an interesting programme will be gone through by the children; and we have no doubt that all interested in the welfare of children will find it worth while to attend.

THE KARACHI ICE COMPANY.

THE eleventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at the registered office, Bell Lane, Dr. H. B. Dantra presiding. The directors' report was as follows:—

The directors now beg to submit their report, with the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st August last. The accounts for the year show a profit (including the balance brought forward from last year) of Rs. 10,875-5-11, which the board recommend should be appropriated as follows:—In reduction of preliminary charges Rs. 1,000, to depreciation and renewal fund Rs. 4,000, in payment of a dividend of 3 per cent., or Rs. 3 per share Rs. 4,200, total Rs. 9,200, balance to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 1,675-5-11; total Rs. 10,875-5-11. During the past year the mortgage debt has been reduced by Rs. 5,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,000 now to be paid off. The factory at Karachi was recently inspected by an assistant of the secretaries and was also reported upon by the consulting engineer. Everything appears to be in order. The directors regret to report, that an opposition factory has been erected in Karachi, and consequently the lessees of this Company's factory withdrew from their contract on 10th June last. Since that date, sales of ice have been made on the Company's account by the local agents. Owing to the opposition prices have had to be much reduced, but thus far the factory has been working at a fair profit, and there appears to be little cause to fear the opposition. Under present circumstances, the board do not consider it advisable to recommend payment of a higher rate of dividend than Rs. 3 per share. The retiring directors are Mr. Trimbue Ramchandra Telang and Dr. Hormujee B. Dantra, both of whom are eligible for re-election.

The director's report and the audited accounts were approved, adopted and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of Rs.3 per share, free of income tax, was declared, payable on and after the 9th prox. The appointments, made by the board, of Mr. Louis Penny and Dr. Hormusjee B. Dantra, as directors of the Company, were confirmed. The retiring directors, Mr. Trimbak R. Telang and Dr. Hormusjee B. Dantra, were re-elected directors. Mr. Louis Penny was elected chairman of the board of directors for the ensuing year. Messrs. N. S. Symons and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were re-appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 75 each. The thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the chairman, the directors, and the secretaries and agents for their able management of the Company's business during the past year; and the proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

CALENDAR.—OCTOBER & NOVEMBER, 1891.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon .....November 1st, 11h. 239m. p.m.
First Quarter ..... „ 9th, 1h. 37·7m. p.m.
Full Moon ..... „ 16th, 5h. 7·3m. a.m
Last Quarter ..... „ 23rd, 1h. 17·1m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	High Water.		Low Water.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 31	Grant Buildings Social Club, "Our Boys," 8-30 p.m. Mr. Robert Bruce's Magic Mirth and Mystery at B. B. and C. I. Ry. Institute, 9 p.m. Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Assam.	6 0	5 27	10 11	29m 1 a	4 4	15m 24 a
Nov. Sun. 1	23rd Sunday after Trinity.—All Saints' Day. English Mail expected per s. s. Pekin." Departure of Lord Harris for Kurrachi, by steamer Canning, 9 p.m.	6 0	5 27	10 11	53m 31 a	4 4	44m 47 a
Mon. 2	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Opening of Parsee Residential Quarters, Tardoo, 4 p.m.	6 1	5 26	11 —	19m	5 5	12m 12 a
Tues. 3	.....	6 1	5 25	0 11	2m 46 a	5 5	41m 39 a
Wed. 4	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.	6 2	5 25	0 11	35m 15 a	6 6	12m 8 a
Thurs 5	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Mahalaxmee S. & W. Co. Meeting, 3 p.m.	6 2	5 25	1 0	11m 46 a	6 6	46m 49 a
Fri. 6	.....	6 3	5 24	1 1	50m 20 a	7 7	23m 17 a

* Left Aden on Tuesday at 10 a.m.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Chief Justice and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE TELANG.)

DRIVING THE DEVIL OUT.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BECHAR JIWA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Hart-Davies, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in June last, convicted the accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and an attempt at culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for seven years for the first offence, and three years for the second offence, or ten years in all. Mr. Shivram V. Bhandarkar (for Mr. Shantaram Narayen, appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged before the Session's Judge with committing murder by causing the death of Malia Lala at Shahwadi in the district of Ahmedabad on the 29th April 1891; also with attempting to murder Hira Kalla and three others by mixing *dhatura* seeds in their food; with committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder; with an attempt to commit the lattter offence. The circumstances of the case are peculiar. The accused, pretending to be able to drive out the devil from the person of one Lala Sunder, cooked two pots of rice with which he mixed some *dhatura* seeds. Those who ate the rice, five persons in all, got ill and had to be removed to hospital.

Lala Sundar, the chief witness, in describing the circumstances of the case said:—I have been ill for two years. About two months ago I came to the market and met the accused. I did not know him before. He said he would cure me. He stayed that night in my house. Next day he told me that I was possessed by a devil, and that he would drive him out. He said six or seven rupees would be necessary. I asked Dhula and two others to come and drive away the devil, as they were my neighbours. Accused said nothing. I paid these men Rs. 5 The three neighbours came; I was made to sit with my head covered, and a burning torch was turned round my head. The accused was there. They beat tom-toms, and at last I began to shake. The devil said through my mouth that I was 2½ seers of flour and 2½ seers of rice." My wife gave the rice and flour to the accused, who was inside the house. He brought the rice and flour out from the house cooked. The food was waved round my head. Amtha, Rama, and others went with the food to the river and ate it there. When they came home, I saw them swollen and unconscious; and they were then taken to hospital. Accused was five days in my house; he did nothing. The bag produced, in which were found *dhatura* seeds, is the account. He said, Why do you send for others, I can drive the devil out?" No one but the accused took part in the cooking. The accused was afterwards arrested.

Wahali, wife of Lala Sunder, said among other things:—The accused came to my house and stayed six days. He said, "my husband had a devil." He said, "let them beat a tom-tom," and they did so. My husband sent for Dhulia and other neighbours to drive the devil away. The devil asked for 2½ seers of rice and 2½ seers of flour. I gave the flour and rice to the accused with some molasses. I pounded the rice at that time, and ground the wheat after the devil asked for it. I was outside; and the accused was inside. I was not to cook it; as it was the food of demons. I could see the accused cook the stuff. He put the food into the pots, and threw something into both the pots. I did not eat anything, nor did my husband. The other people took the food and went to the river.

The medical evidence proved that the five persons, who went to the river and ate the food, were all suffering from *dhatura* poisoning. One of them, Malia Lala, died soon after admission.

The Sessions Judge, in addressing the jury, said there were eleven witnesses, who all stated that the accused brought out the cooked flour and rice when the ceremony of driving out the demon was going on; that the five people who took it all got ill; that one died; and that the two who did not take it were not affected. It was hard to see any motive for Wahali trying to kill a number of people, most of them strangers, who were trying to cure her husband; and it must have been the accused who put the *dhatura* into the food, although his motive was not fully shown. Jealousy was suggested by the prosecution, but it seemed hardly credible that a man, merely because others came in to assist him, should determine to kill as many of them as he could. If the jury thought that this was part of the accused's medicine craft, and that to show that the devil was really driven out, he meant to make these people ill, but did not intend to kill them, they could give the accused the benefit of the doubt and find him guilty only of culpable homicide.

The Session Judge, agreeing with the jury, found the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and also of attempting to commit the offence, and sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for the first offence, and three year for the second offence, or ten years in all.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, confirmed the sentence for the first offence; but reduced that for the second offence from three years to one month on the ground that the act was the same.

THE FATAL EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER.

THE adjourned inquest on the bodies of Mamidi, woman, aged 22 years, and her servant Kaloo, aged 11 years, who met their deaths by the sudden explosion of gunpowder in the house of Mirza Mehedi Ali, living at Imamwada, Jail Road, on Tuesday last, was resumed yesterday afternoon by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Morgue. Sirdar Mirza Dost Mahomed Khan, a servant to Mirza Mehedi Aly, brother to the deceased Mamidi, said that on Tuesday afternoon he was whitewashing the walls of his master's room. There were bamboos and boxes on the floor, and both the deceased were removing them out of the way when the witness, who was standing on a chair whitewashing the wall, heard an explosion. The room was filled with smoke, and the witness, getting frightened, ran out of the room. Bahadurali Emam Aly Khan said that four or five days ago Mirza Mehedi Aly asked him to vacate the room in which he lived and to let it to him. Mirza Mehedi Aly asked the witness to occupy another room in his house which was occupied by one Mahomed Aly, who followed a variety of occupations, one of which was to make crackers. The man went to Kerbella seven months ago. Mirza Mehedi Aly opened his room in which he found a box containing earth and beads. The box with its contents was taken downstairs to Mirza Mehedi Ally's room. On Tuesday afternoon witness heard an explosion in the room. The deceased Mamidi and her servant Kaloo were seriously burnt, and the witness took them in a victoria to the J. J. Hospital in a dying state. Hajee Ally, a foreman of dock labourers living in a chawl next to the last witness's house, said that on the afternoon of the day in question he was standing at the corner of Imambara Road, when he heard an explosion on the first storey of the house, and saw smoke issuing from the windows. He ran upstairs at once when he found the room filled with smoke. He entered the room and found the two deceased lying unconscious on the ground. They were seriously burnt, and he took them out of the room. Dr. John Gallagher, house-surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, deposed that he treated the deceased who were admitted into the Hospital on Tuesday last in a state of collapse. He was of opinion that the deaths of Mamidi, woman, and her servant Kuloo were due to an explosion of some substance, and from the appearance of the injuries on the hands, he was of opinion the deceased Mamidi was handling the explosives.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from the injuries received by the explosion of the gunpowder, which the deceased Mamidi was handling without the knowledge that it was explosive.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

THE following is the programme of the first tour of his Excellency Sir George Greaves, K.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, in Nagpur and Mhow districts:—

Nov.
3rd—Leave Poona by 11-15 p.m., passenger train, and arrive at Kalyan at 6-45 a.m., the next day.
4th—Leave Kalyan, 9-2 a.m.
4th—Arrive Bhosawal, 7-45 p.m.
4th—Leave Bhosawal, 8-10 p.m.
5th—Arrive Nagpur, 9-30 a.m., visit Sitabuldi Fort; drive to Kamptee in the evening.
5th—Arrive Kamptee.
6th and 7th—Halt at Kamptee.
8th—Leave Kamptee, 12-22 a.m. by mail (mid-night).
8th—Arrive Raipur, 1-42 p.m.
9th—Leave Raipur, 2-7 p.m.
9th—Arrive Bilaspur, 6-45 p.m.
9th—Leave Bilaspur, 7-35 p.m.
10th—Arrive Sambalpur Road, 5-38 a.m. start at 6-30 a.m. and ride to Sambalpur Cantonment.
11th—Leave Sambalpur Cantonment, in morning and ride, arrive again at Sambalpur Road in the afternoon.
12th—Leave Sambalpur Road, 4-27 p.m. by mail.
13th—Arrive Raipur, 6-39 a.m.
13th—Leave Raipur, 6-54 a.m.
13th—Arrive Nagpur, 7 p.m.
12th—Leave Nagpur, 2 p.m. by passenger train.
14th—Arrive Bhosawal, 7-20 a.m.
14th—Leave Bhosawal, 10-10 a.m. by mail.
14th—Arrive Chandni, 11-30 a.m. and visit Asirgarh.
14th—Leave Chandni, 11-32 p.m., by mixed.
15th—Arrive Khandwa, 1-15 a.m., by mixed.
15th—Leave Khandwa, 3-30 a.m.
15th—Arrive Mhow, 9-48 a.m.
16th and 17th—Halt at Mhow.
17th—Leave Mhow, 11-7 p.m. by mixed.
18th—Arrive Neemuch, 12-32 p.m. by Mail.
18th—Leave Neemuch, 12-32 p.m.
20th—Arrive Nusserabad, 11-41 p.m.
21st and 22nd—Halt at Nusserabad and visit Taragarh.
23rd—Leave Ajmere, 3-25 a.m., by mail.
23rd—Arrive Khandwa, 6-30 p.m.
23rd—Leave Ahmedabad, 7-35 p.m.
24th—Arrive Bombay, 7-20 a.m. by Church Gate Street Station.
24th—Leave Bombay by Victoria Terminus at 8-30 a.m., and arrive at Poona by 3 p.m. passenger train.

WHAT ought a holiday-maker on the switch-back railway to do when he sees another car descending an incline before him on the same line of rail? Mr. Charles Edward Doyle, a young Lancashire gentleman, whom this unpleasant experience befel last Easter Monday at New Brighton, jumped out of the vehicle. Hence he sustained some severe cuts about the head and face and leg, for which he has claimed £250 damages at the hands of the switchback proprietor in the Liverpool County Court. For the plaintiff it was said that he had a right to jump out, that being in his judgment the best thing to be done. Moreover, he alleged that the attendant shouted "Jump out!" which he held to be in itself sufficient justification. On the other hand, the defence affirmed that instead of "Jump out!" the words were "Keep your seats." As a fact, it appeared everybody but Mr. Doyle did keep his seat, the result being that Mr. Doyle alone sustained any injury. These facts, it must be admitted, looked as if Mr. Doyle's action was precipitate and unwise; but the County Court jury have nevertheless given him a verdict, though not for the £250 claimed, but only for just one-fifth of that sum.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT RATNAGIRI.

THE Prize distribution of the Ratnagiri High School was held on Friday 23rd instant. The school building and the open space in the front were tastefully decorated. Amongst those present were:—Mr. A. Cumine, Acting Collector (in the chair), Mr. A. M. T. Jackson (1st Assistant Collector), Dr. H. Herbert (Civil Surgeon), Mr. E. A. Baikley (Police Superintendent), Mr. J. H. Dickinson (Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue), Miss Dickinson, Mr. H. W. Lewis (Superintendent, School of Industry); Rao Bahadoors G. R. Tilak, B. B. Marathe, N. M. Thosar, B. V. Phadke, L. N. Ajgamkar and N. V. Barve; Sardars K. R. Dhalap, Rao Saheb Khanutkar, Anna Saheb Khanutkar, and Nanasaheb Khanvitkar; Rao Sahebs B. R. Phadke, L. B. Pradhan, L. N. Patil, and V. S. Ajgamkar; Messrs. Parkarsaheb, S. M. Namjoshi, S. M. Damle, L. V. Paralikar, Y. A. Deshmukh, E. K. Gore, S. N. Devrukhkar, Y. Lingshet, J. V. Dhond, Y. V. Parubkar, K. G. Shetye, M. U. Kadam, E. R. Patwardhan, V. P. Tembe, S. V. Sabnis, G. R. Agashe, S. G. Lalla, K. B. Ranade, B. M. Bandiadekar, S. B. Ranade, H. N. Limaye, V. V. Ghoghe, N. V. Agashe, H. R. Datare, M. N. Ranade and B. U. Joshi.

The proceedings were commenced with the following short report of the working of the school for 1890 for which the prizes were to be distributed. It was read by the Head

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

CIDER.—To CLEAR a consignment of excellent NORFOLK CIDER, we offer at Cost.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

MOST Beautiful and Lovely PAPER SHADES just received. A Visit respectfully solicited. To the Motussil a Special Illustrated Price List sent on application to the LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 68, Esplanade Road.

POCKET ANEROIDS or BAROMETERS. —A very useful Instrument in a compact form, to wear in the Pocket. Will measure instantaneously a difference in altitude of 10 feet. To be had at Rs. 35, Rs. 45, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. The more expensive ones are by Dr. A. Monist. —MARCKS & Co., Limited, Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

FRESH FISH, FRUIT, and RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS to Up-country Stations at shortest notice, as supplied to Mr. Wutzler during the tours of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, and the annual tour of H.E. the Viceroy, and many others. —J. LEWIS and Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAT-HAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to GURSERJEE BOMASSE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

BUTTER SCOTCH.—Just unpacked, in Fancy Packets. Per lb. Re. 1 only. Special Terms to Merchants—JAMES PEARSE & Co., Confectioners, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WILL send 100 Assorted Style, Xmas Cards for Re. 1-4; Fifty, 11 as.; 25 Supr., 11 as.; 12 ex-Supr., 10 as.—PARAKH & SONS, Crawford Market and Forbes Street.

GRANT ROAD REFRESHMENT ROOM, Opposite the Theatres, under the Supervision of a Competent English Bar Maid. Billiards and Excellent Wines.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. BUDD'S Furniture THIS DAY, at 2 P.M., next door to Apollo Hotel, Causeway, Colaba.

AUCTION SALE of Lieut. MOSS'S Valuable Furniture, Piano, Dog-cart, &c., at Middle Colaba, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of Jubalpore Tents on the Oval, opposite Sailors' Home, TO-DAY, at 3 P.M., property of J. A. CAMPBELL, Esq.—BENNETT and Co.

FOR SALE, a LIGHT CHESNUT, 15' by 1', in splendid condition; broken in Harness and Saddle. Please Apply to Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS.

TO LET, Rooms in the Old or Government Ice House. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJI & Co., 6, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

TOP FLOOR TO LET, Tract and Book Society's Depot, nice Airy Quarters, from 1st December. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to A. H. AXFORD, Superintendent.

TO LET.—BALMONT, Parli Hill, Bandora. Beautifully Situated. Every Convenience. Rent Moderate. Apply on the PREMISES.

TO LET, from the 7th November, a Commodious Bungalow at Breach Candy, Warden Road; open to Sea breeze; with Stables and Out-houses. Apply to CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Khoja Mohalla.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED L. M. & S. Terms on Application. A Mahomedan or Parsee preferred. Apply to S. M. H. B.," care of this Paper.

AGENT WANTED to COLLECT INDENTS in Bombay and Presidency for a Firm of East Indian Agents in London and Manchester. Address, with full particulars and references, "INDENT," care of LATHAM & Co., 43, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, Plain, with neat bow. Rs. 3-8. Do. Gold Beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY Brooches, Bracelets, Lockets, Diamond Rings, Watch Guards, Set of Buttons, &c., &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

HINKS' LAMP DEPOT.—A Depot for these well known ENGLISH LAMPS has been OPENED in the Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Singer Manufacturing Company. Lamps of all Description almost at Cost Price. Apply to the AGENT.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladies and Gents as well as the Married Couples.

RACE VIEW HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Have OPENED, for Gentlemen and Ladies next door to Lord Reay Villa.

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" By Order,"
J. FOWLE, Captain,
A.-D.-C. in Waiting,
Government House, 27th October 1891.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 30.

On the eve of the Hindu new year holidays, business in all directions has been even quieter than before, with the exception of an active demand for Wheat, which was felt on the earlier part of the week, but which only lasted one day, leading to no movement in prices. Cotton has hardly been wanted either by exporters or the local mills, and the market has latterly become dull, though without any change in prices. The new crop is now maturing under favourable climatic influences in most of the districts. Seeds have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, and Linseed has advanced in value. Exchange has again fluctuated slightly under the influence of Silver, rates closing this evening 1-32d. below last Friday's final quotations. Government Paper has advanced ¼ per cent. in Fours. Freights are firm for shipment to the end of the year at enhanced rates; and a good demand exists for April-June loading, but business is slow owing to the firm attitude of holders of tonnage. The approaching *Dewali* has much interfered with business in Imports; but prices of staple goods are generally unchanged.

MONEY.—The falling off in the Presidency Banks Cash Balance of 5½ lakhs disclosed by the Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday afternoon, bringing down the balance to 381 lakhs, was 3½ lakhs less than was shown by the previous Return; but the figures for the week showed that unlike the position in the two previous weeks, no important movement in the items which go to indicate the condition of the trade demand for money had taken place. Instead of the large diminution in Private Deposits which took place in the second and third weeks of the present month, there had been a decrease of under two lakhs; and though Bills Discounted had increased to about the same extent as in the previous week, Loans had diminished sensibly, the net increase in trade requirements being only a lakh and a quarter, against 34½ lakhs disclosed by the last Return. To the other causes of the general slackness of trade must now be added the *Dewalee*; and a revival of activity sufficient to materially affect the movement of money can hardly to looked for until the new Hindu year shall have well commenced, and the earliest growth of Cotton becomes a factor in financial calculations if then. Meantime the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 2 per cent.

EXCHANGE, in presence of lower quotations for Silver from London and New York opened weak on last mail day, at a decline of 1-32d. from the previous evening's quotations both for Bank and Private Paper, and the same feeling continued throughout the day, but very little business transpired either way, and no further fall in rates took place. The market was again weaker on Monday, following the decline in Silver in New York; and three months' sight Credits were saleable at 1s. 5 1-32d. for this and part of next month; while for January delivery they were quoted at 1s. 5⅝d. and for May at 1s 5 3-16d.; some business having been reported at 1s. 5 3-16d., for April. Forward Telegraphic, for March transfer, was quoted at 1s. 4 15-16d., and for May at 1s. 4 31-32d. On the following day the feeling was steadier on the whole at a slight advance on Monday's rates, though the market was somewhat irregular. Business, however, was very dull, very few Mercantile Bills having come out, and the demand for Bank Remittance having been almost *nil*. Three Months' Sight Credits were quoted for February-March delivery, at 1s. 5 3-16d., and for April-May at 1s. 5 7-32d., per rupee. The market was steady on Wednesday at an advance of 1-32d. and Tuesday's final rates, both for Bank and Private Paper; but very little business was done, both buyers and sellers prefering to await the result of Council Allotments before entering into fresh transactions. The market opened a little firmer yesterday; but as few Merchants' Bills came out, the rate receded to yesterday's quotation, and things closed quiet, not to say weak, with Bank Demand at 1s. 4 29-32d., and Three Months' Sight Credits at 1s. 5⅛d. This morning the market opened with an easier feeling in presence of a decline in the price of Silver in New York, and 1-32d. lower was named both for Bank and Private Paper. Very little business, however, has transpired, however, the *Dewali* holidays having virtually commenced. Closing quotations for ready business are as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	.....	1s. 4⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.....	1s. 4 27-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Do. 4	do.	... 1s. 5 1-32d.	"
Do. 6	do.	... 1s. 5 3-32d.	"
Credits 3	do.	... 1s. 5 3-32d.	"
Do. 6	do.	... 1s. 5⅛d.	"
Documents 3	do.	... 1s. 5 ⅛d.	"
Do. 6	do.	... 1s. 5 9-32d.	"
Francs 3	do.	... 1·80	"
Do. 6	do.	... 1·81¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was without animation last Saturday, hardly anything having been done in any position. Rates for Fours, however, were maintained at the previous evening's rates of 106 for cash, 105 15-16 for the coming Settlement, and 105½ for the November account. The market was steady when not actually firm in tone on Monday, and rates for Fours advanced 3-16 to ¼ per cent. on Saturday's final quotations, closing rates having been 106 3-16 for Money and Wednesday's Settlement, and 105 11-16 for the November account. On the following day 1-16 per cent. of Monday's rise in Fours, was lost; but the feeling was steady at the decline, and the market left of firm with Fours for cash and the Settlement at 106⅛, and the November account at 105 5-8. This month's account was closed on Wednesday amid a good deal of animation, and at one time rates for Fours ruled ⅛ to 3-16 higher than Tuesday evening's quotations at 106 5-16 for cash, and 105⅜ for the November account; but before the close ⅛ per cent. of the advance was lost, and 106 3-16 was the final cash quotation. Yesterday there was a strong feeling and an upward movement in the market, and rates for Fours regained the highest point touched for Money yesterday, while they advanced further for Account, closing quotations being 106 5-16 for cash, buyers; 105⅞ for the November account; and 105⅝ for December. To-day the market has been quiet in tone at a decline of 1-16 per cent. on last evening's rates for Fours, but very little fresh business has been done, the holiday feeling having already set in. We quote closing rates for Fours at 106¼ for cash, 105 15-16 for the next Settlement, and 105 5-16 for the December account. 4½ per cents have been quoted at 105⅞ throughout the week, but 106, nominal, is now named.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 110; and Port Truist Bonds at 103.

SHARES have been a very quiet market throughout the week, but rates generally have been steady, and we have few changes to note in our list this evening, though in both Cotton Mill and Press Scrip such movement as has taken place has been oftener in buyers' than in sellers' favour. Compared, with our quotations by last mail we note a decline of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit Mill shares; of Rs. 7½ in Framji Petit; of Rs. 10 in City of Bombay; of Rs. 20 in Star of India; and of Rs. 25 in Union. Oriental, on the other hand, have advanced Rs. 2½; and Colaba Land and Mill, Rs. 10. In Press Shares, Mofussil have advanced Rs. 2½; but New Berar have declined Rs. 10; and Scinde and Punjab, Rs. 50. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 lower for the first issue; Bombay Ice are Rs. 3 down. Following the extraordinary general meeting of the Company, the shares of the Oriental Life advanced Rs. 10 yesterday, some purchases having been made at Rs. 180 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The advent of the *Dewali* holidays has caused a considerable falling off in the demand for staple *Grey Goods* during the past week; but a revival of enquiry is expected to take place on Monday, which is the Hindu new year's day. Rates are well supported by holders; Stocks are much as they were a week ago; and prices generally are steady at last week's level. The *Dewali* holidays have put a staple business in *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red,* and *Printed* Goods as well as in *Local*, which are dull. The total clearances of *Imported* goods for the week sum up only some 3,200 bales; those of *Local* goods about 700 bales.

YARNS.—A small business has been done in *Imported Twist* on the basis of previous rates, in a quiet market. Sales of *Local Spinnings* at Hongkong for the fortnight were 6,200 bales and at Shanghai 2,000 bales, In all we have 8,200 bales sales for the fortnight. Exchange at Hongkong having ruled ½ lower. This unsatisfactory Summary of the fortnight's business in China has put a stop to all transactions worth mentioning here, and has caused additional weakness in the market. Rates, in the absence of business, are nominal, and a stepping of 1-16 anna per lb. is looked for shortly. There is considerable chance of a new year's business taking place at lower rates. The sales for the week are put down at 300 bales, and the market closes quiet at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	... No. 6s Mule,	As. 3½	to	4	per lb.
" ...	... " 8s "	" 4	"	4½	"
" ...	... " 10s "	" 4½	"	5	"
" ...	... " 12s "	" 4½	"	5	"
" ...	... " 16s "	" 5¼	"	5 7-16	"
" ...	... " 20s "	" 5¼	"	5½	"
" ...	... " 24s "	" 6	"	6¼	"
" ...	... " 30s "	" 6½	"	7	"
" ...	... " 40s "	" 8	"	8½	"

METALS.—Following the London market, *Copper* has been quiet at a decline of 4 annas per cwt., at transpired. *Yellow* which only a small business has and has been *Metal* is also 4 annas per cwt. lower, at this taken to a moderate extent, the feeling in market also being quiet. A moderate business has been passing in *Iron*, and British Bars are 8 annas dearer, the tone of the Market being steady.

COAL is steady. Sales have been reported during the week of Davison's West Hartley, for September-October and October-November shipment, at Rs. 14½; and for November-December shipment, from Rs. 14¼ to Rs. 14½ per ton; and about 3,000 tons of Powell's Duffryn, on the Bunder, has been placed at Rs. 15 per ton. There is a scarcity of Powell's for October-November and November-December shipment. Closing forward rates are:—

Powell's Duffryn.....Rs. 16½ per ton.
Davison's West Hartley ..... " 15

EXPORTS.

COTTON has been neglected both by exporters and local spinners throughout the week, the business in both directions having latterly aggregated only a few hundred bales per diem. The tone of the market which was quiet has latterly become dull, but prices generally are quoted as before. The purchases for export sum up under 2,000 bales, consisting chiefly of Oomra and Dhollera descriptions; and exporters have made some contracts for Bengals of the new crop for November to January delivery. The Mills have taken about 2,500 bales, mainly of Dhollera and Oomra kinds. The market closed quiet this evening, with old stuff quoted the same as a week ago, but with contracts for the new crop Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower.

Except at Agra, where it was cloudy and unseasonable on Monday morning, and at Bellary and Hubli, where more rain was still required, the telegraphic weather and crop reports from the cotton-growing districts issued on that day were favourable, repeating last Thursday's advices concerning the growing and maturing plants in the Omrawuttee, Broach, and Dhollera circles, the weather having, meantime, continued bright and seasonable, with no sign of further rain.

The further telegrams to hand yesterday contained little fresh news regarding the growing crop which continued to flourish and mature over the whole of the area, climatic influences since the beginning of the week having remained favourable. The plants were ready for picking in some of the districts of the Bengal circle; and in the Oomra circle they were rapidly ripening or shedding bolls, the crop estimate for the Oomra district itself being 12 annas. At Broach the Cotton plants continued to flourish notwithstanding easterly winds, the nights being cool and misty; and throughout the Dhollera circle, the crop was doing well.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without Commission, *viz* :—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	Rs. 175=3 13-16d.	
Do. Good do.	" 165=3½d.	
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 168=3 11-16d.	
Do. Good	" 158=3 15-32d.	
Bolatee Fully Good	" 158=3 15-32d.	
Do. Good	" 150=3 5-16d.	
Dhollera, Fully Good	" 176=3 27-32d.	
Do. Good	" 165=3 11-16d.	
Bengal, Fully Good	" 156=3 7-16d.	
Do. Good	" 148=3d.	
S. G. Dharwar, Good	" 171=3 23-32d.	
Westerns, Good	" 165=3d.	
New Crop.		
Bengal Fine (January)	" 175=3 27-32d.	
Do. Fully Good do.	" 161=3¼d.	
Do. Good do.	" 157=3 15-32d.	
Broach, Fine (March)	" 215=4 11-16d.	
Do. Good do.	" 209=4 9-16d.	

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.	1889. Bales.
For the year	5,401	8,017	10,276
From 1st Jan. to 29th Oct.	1,853,136	1,917,365	1,703,626
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	367	236	4,803
From 1st Jan. to 29th Oct.	999,497	1,381,662	1,227,231
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	10,271	200	74
From 1st Jan. to 29th Oct.	148,486	63,397	29,163

WHEAT remained steady in tone with only a moderate business passing to the end of last, and at the beginning of the present, week; but on Tuesday an active demand for export sprang up, and a large business was done on the basis of previous rates. Thereafter the market became firm and subsequently steady; but transactions were only up on a moderate scale, prices remaining unaltered for all descriptions.

SEEDS also have been taken to only a moderate extent in a steady market generally at last week's prices: but *Linseed* was firm in the earlier part of the week with rates advancing daily. Closing quotations this evening are as follows:—

Linseed..... Rs. 6-15-6 to Rs. 7-1-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, " 7-11-0 to " 7-14-0 "
Do. do. Cawnpore " 7-8-0
Do. Red do. " 6-11-0 to " 6-14-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Wheat for the week.....	229,705	162,479	64,015
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th Oct.....	12,981,686	5,317,313	5,519,908
Linseed for the week ...	36,548	3,554	9,136
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th Oct.....	4,478,315	2,226,441	1,845,529
Rapeseed for the week...	5,390	785	16,460
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th Oct.	1,394,378	890,715	1,937,232
Gingelly seed for the week	11,586	21,079	8,512
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th Oct.....	997,136	763,187	692,544

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Wheat for the week.....	96,110	35,274	39,334
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th Oct....	11,391,260	4,006,778	5,049,652
Linseed for the week.....	71,304	11,040	...
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th Oct. ...	4,333,117	2,079,670	1,932,673
Rapeseed for the week...	...	...	51,908
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th Oct. ...	1,330,667	714,224	2,029,829
Gingelly seed for the week	...	...	...
Do. from 1st Jan. to 29th Oct.	1,025,923	857,347	716,296

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera..... 3⅞
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight 1 4⅞
2½ per cent. Consols for account... 95
3 per cent. French Rentes..... 96
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 75½
4½ per cent. " 74½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 107
Bar Silver 44½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion £22,200,000, decrease £600,000; public deposits £4,500,000, decrease £1,000,000; other deposits £20,700,000, decrease £300,000; other securities £26,600,000, decrease £1,000,000; notes and gold £13,200,000, decrease £200,000. The Bank's reserve is 39 per cent. of the liabilities.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
TWENTY-THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 1ST NOV. 1891.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral), Missa Cæsotis.—Hymns 280, 222 and 437.
4-15 p.m—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 423, 427 and 436.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Simper in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday.—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Processional 447.
Choral Mattins and Sermon, (Parade Service.)
Hymns 221, and 446.
Recessional 429.
6 p.m.—Processional 427.
Choral Evensong and Sermon.
Special Psalms 148 and 149.
Canticles, Bunnett.
Hymns—428 and 415.
Recessional 430.
We are requested to state that on and after to-morrow (all Saints' Day) the Parade Service will be held at 11 a.m.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
11 a.m.—Morning Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion.—Hymns 303, 353 and 69.—Psalm 90.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(1st year School of Art.)
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 427, 435 and 307.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 221, 427 and 302.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11 a.m.—Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion—Hymns 349 and 394.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 357, 352 and 19.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns and Holy Communion—221, 427, and 322.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—221, 425 and 20.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral); Sermon by Rev. B Bonle.
10 a.m.—Catechism Service (Choral); by Rovd. Father Gardner.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Father Biscoe.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m. (Choral.)
Alms for General Expenses.
‡ Monday, all Souls' Day. 6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
8 a.m.—R. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
7 p.m.—Communion Service.
Ps. 116, 13, tune 111.
Hymns 320.
Psc. 35, 3, tune 9:
Ps 103, tune 154.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Service will be held on board the steamer "Annie Jane," in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning, at Eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ACTION AGAINST AN INDIAN PRINCE.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The action for seduction brought by Elizabeth [illegible] against the Thakore of Gondal, [illegible]iff claimed £2,000 damages, [illegible] by the Edinburgh Court on [illegible]ourt having no jurisdiction

[illegible] AN ENGLISH CUSTOMS [illegible]AL IN CHINA.

[illegible]m says that Mr. Mason, an [illegible]cial at that port, has been [illegible]ths' imprisonment for smug- [illegible]se Secret Society.

[illegible]RIVAL FACTIONS.

[illegible]ccurred last night at Cork [illegible]e and McCarthy factions. [illegible]g the mob used their batons [illegible]ons were injured.

[illegible]QUAKE IN JAPAN.

[illegible] of the earthquake in Japan [illegible]nce ravaged the southern [illegible]d reds of houses in the cities [illegible]ere destroyed and numbers [illegible]the ruins.

[illegible] NORTH KILKENNY SEAT.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Mr. Macdermott, Anti-Parnellite, has been elected without opposition for North Kilkenny.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

APPEAL FOR BRITISH AID.

The *Standard* urges the country to sink its political grievances and start a Mansion House fund for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in Russia.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE CZAR'S INSTRUCTIONS TO CAPTAIN GROMCHEVSKY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.

The *St. Petersburg Review* publishes a report that prior to Captain Gromchevsky's expedition starting for Central Asia his Majesty the Czar, addressing the leader of the party, said: "Avoid anything likely to cause complaint in England otherwise I will not let you go. We want no more territory and only wish to keep what we have."

MASSACRE OF A FRENCH DOCTOR AND HIS ESCORT IN MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Oct. 30.

Advices received here state that Doctor Bezeat, a French subject, with an escort of Malagasy soldiers, have been massacred by bandits in Madagascar.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Cathay, with the homeward mails of the 24th October, arrived here at 1 p.m. yesterday.

SUEZ, Oct. 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ballaarat, with the homecoming mails of October 23rd, left here for Aden at 3 p.m.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 27.

H. E. the Viceroy and party rode into the village of Khunmu, seven miles from Srinagar, last Wednesday morning, for their shooting excursion, which started after breakfast by beating up a nulla for game. Colonel Neville Chamberlain organised the beat admirably. There were seven guns; the Viceroy with Colonel Chamberlain occupied a *machan*, and Lady Lansdowne, with Captain Evans-Gordon, occupied another. A fine stag and four kinds broke besides seven bears and some pig. The Viceroy got a long shot at the stag, wounding it; while to Lord Williams Beresford's rifle fell one bear. Barasingha are plentiful, but the weather is evidently too warm for their appearance down from the heights. After lunch, which was partaken of in the jungle the party rode into Pampur, at 6 o'clock in the evening, where they dined. The boats travelled all night and next day up the stream, halting for lunch at Bijbehara, and anchoring at Kanabola for the night. To-day the ruins at Martand are to be visited, and to-morrow will be spent at Achibel, beating for barasingha and bear.

THE MUSHKOFF VALLEY RAILWAY.

The commencement of the Mushkoff Valley Railway on the Bolan route to Quetta has been formally sanctioned by the Secretary of State; the cost is estimated at 170 lakhs of rupees. It will be about sixty-five miles long.

AUDITOR, BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Mr. Goodfellow being on leave, Mr. Ogden, of the Public Works Department, has been appointed auditor of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company's accounts.

HIGH COURT APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. H. Fraser, Registrar, N.-W. Provinces, High Court, on return from furlough, next month, will be placed on special duty at Allahabad, under the orders of the Government of India, for the next three or four months. Mr. Gray, the officiating Registrar, will remain undisturbed.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers and No. 9 Mountain Battery have moved from Nimal, in the Black Mountain, to Oghi, and will march thence for Rawalpindi and Peshawar on Sunday.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] Hyderabad Contingent, 4th Lancers.—Lieutenant Barnard, Derbyshire Regiment, has been appointed officiating Squadron Officer.

[illegible]th Infantry.—Lieutenant Morres, Royal Artillery, has been appointed officiating Wing Officer; 2nd Lieutenant Codrington, West Yorkshire Regiment, has been admitted to the Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted furlough:—Colonel Maclean, Colonel Toker, Colonel Bevan, and Surgeon-Major Price; all for one year.

Major Ward, Military Works Department, has been granted leave in India, for one year.

Colonel Repton has been permitted to reside out of India.

The following nine Captains have been promoted to the Majors [illegible] of the Staff Corps:—Captains Macmullen, Sorell, Pulley, Browne, Henderson, [illegible]laughton, Browne, and Coats.

[illegible] MARINE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] third grade officers have been [illegible]econd grade:—Messrs. Calderon, [illegible] Dyas, Hickman, Rowand, and [illegible]

[illegible]IGN DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]overnor-General has been pleased [illegible]Carl Veter as Consul for Germany, [illegible]

[illegible] Fraser has been posted to the [illegible]at Ulwar.

[illegible] Fitz Patrick has been granted [illegible]vilege leave; Mr. Plowden, from [illegible]ates as Resident at Hyderabad, [illegible]nzie officiates as Commissioner [illegible]h Assigned Districts, and Mr. [illegible]icial Commissioner, Hyderabad [illegible]

[illegible]C WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]Executive Engineer, first grade, [illegible]permitted, at his own request, to [illegible]

[illegible]SLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]ns with regard to mining in the [illegible]rict are published. They provide [illegible]on, in contravention of the rules, [illegible]gs for precious stones, he shall, on conviction, be imprisoned for a term which may ex[illegible]d to one year for a first offence.

The services of Mr. Morison, I[illegible]y Civil Service, have been replaced at the d[illegible]al of the Bombay Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Edwards has been apointed Ass[illegible]t Superintendent, Third Grade, Geological Su[illegible]

By order of the Secretary of Stat[illegible] services of Mr. Propert, Conservator of Forests, Burma, has been placed at the disposal of the Madras Government.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON AN INSPECTION TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 30.

His Excellency Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, is expected to arrive to-morrow evening from Panchgani. The usual salutes will be fired. On Monday morning his Excellency, accompanied by General Gatacre, Adjutant-General; General Hogg, Quartermaster; Colonel Greig, and Colonel Leach, Military Secretary; and with his two Aides-de-Camp will proceed on a tour of inspection on the 3rd proximo to the Mhow and Nagpore Districts, arriving at Poona on the 24th. Captain Peyton will go with his Excellency from 3rd to the 14th, and will be relieved by Captain LeGallais from the 14th to the 24th November.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments on his Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 29th October:—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Leach, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, to be Military Secretary, *vice* Major Spratt, resigned.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Bombay Sappers and Miners.—Major Sullivan, Royal Engineers, to be Commandant, *vice* Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Leach.

Kurrachee Depot.—Lieutenant Gage, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be acting Paymaster, in addition to his own regimental duties, *vice* Honorary Captain Thunder, Army Pay Department, relieved

The undermentioned officer has been seconded in his regiment for five years, with effect from 1st September, 1891:—21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Battalion.—Lieutenant Beville, Wing Officer, officiating third class Assistant in the Political Department.

Surgeon-Major Ellis, Medical Staff, is appointed to the medical charge of the station hospital at Kamptee as a temporary measure.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, it is notified that Captain Barton, 1st Battalion Connought Rangers, now in England on leave, on private affairs, has been relieved for the Adjutancy of the 12th Middlesex (Civil Service) Rifle Volunteer Corps.

With reference to War Office Army Order No. 169, of 1st August, 1891, it is notified that the undermentioned officers have been admitted to the Staff Corps College, Sandhurst. They will join the College on the 1st February, travelling at public expense, under Para. 285 Part I., Para. 512 Part II., Army Regulation, India Vol. X., Indian Staff Corps, Bombay:—Captain Bayley, D.S.O., 26th Infantry; and Lieutenant Edwards, 3rd Light Cavalry.

Under instructions from India Head Quarters it is notified that Lieutenant-Colonel Cambier, Royal Artillery, is posted to Neemuch to command the Royal Artillery at that station.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Colonel Ross, Staff Corps, Colonel-on-Staff, Commanding Nasserabad, in India, for two months, from the date of his availing himself of it, on private affairs.

10th Bombay Light Infantry.—Major Alexander, Staff Corps, in India, for one year, on private affairs, under leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Captain Prior, of the Military Accounts Office, Poona, who has just returned from three months' leave, has been transferred to Calcutta. His place will be taken by Captain Williams.

CONCESSION TO B. V. R. A. COMPETITORS.

The directors of the North-Western Railway have made arrangements to carry competitors of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association with the same concession as at present granted to members of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association.

SERIOUS RIDING ACCIDENT TO SURGEON STREET.

Surgeon Street, 25th Bombay Infantry, met with a serious riding accident this morning near the Volunteer Head-quarters. He was unconscious for some time, and medical aid was immediately called for. Dr. Halliday, who attended, removed the surgeon to his bungalow, where he got over his unconsciousness. He is doing well now. Captain Horrocks and others rendered good assistance.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT SHOLAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 29.

Messrs. Despande and Rishi of the Ahmednagar Union beat Messrs. Keshavlal and Undoorkar of the Sholapur Union in the tennis match by three sets to one, and won the Tagore Cup. Mr. Tagore, District Judge, Lady Suvarnakumari Devi, Mr. and Mrs. Snow and other ladies and officers were present.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. LORD HARRIS.

His Excellency Lord Harris, accompanied by Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary, Captain Cox, Aid-de-Camp, and Mr. J. K. Spence, Collector of Thana, arrived in Bombay yesterday, at 6-30 p.m., by the Thana local train, which started from that place at 5-20 p.m. (local time). The arrival of his Excellency was of a private nature: and a guard-of-honour was dispensed with. A few gentlemen were present at the station to meet his Excellency. Amongst those were Brigadier-General Budgeon, D. S. O., Commanding the Bombay District; Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S., Secretary to Government, Political Department; Mr. H. G. Gell, officiating Commissioner of Police; Mr. W. L. Harvey, C.S., acting Under-Secretary to Government; Mr. C. T. Bourke, Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Mr. James M. Campbell, Collector of Customs; Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, R. E., C.I.E., Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway; Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate; Dr. Martin, Surgeon to his Excellency the Governor; Captain Fowle, A.-D.-C. to the Governor, Captain Steele, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Coomar Chatersingjee of Rajpeepla, Mr. Pranjeewandass Kalliandass, Mr. Shivjee Dharmajee, Mr. Amiroodin Tyebjee, and Mr. W. Laidlaw, acting Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway. The train conveying his Excellency entered the platform exactly at 6-30. His Excellency on alighting from his saloon carriage cordially shook hands with the gentlemen present, and then left in a carriage-and-pair, escorted by his body-guard, for Government House, Malabar Point, where he remains until to-morrow (Sunday) evening, when he will leave for his tour in Sind. Mr. Bedford, District Traffic Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, and Mr. Goldsmidt, Acting Police Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, accompanied the train to Bombay.

THE BALTIC.

FROM THE RUSSIAN OF YAZIKOF.

(Literally translated.)

I sing you, ye waves of the Baltic,
You are fairer than mightier tides:
Your broad azure mirror gleams clearer,
O'er its surface a freer light glides.

On thy bosom no icebergs gigantic
Shatter ships as they sweep on their way:
O'er thy waters no mountains and valleys
Of polar ice, billowing, stray:
No monsters devouring and deadly
Share with poisonous serpents thy deep:
But gems, there, the purest, and sweetest
With the gold of the sea-amber sleep:
Of yore o'er thy billows, O Baltic,
Thou hast borne the Norse shallops in might,
To the song of the skald hast thou listened,
To the shrieks and the furies of fight!
Thou hast heard, too, the love song of Harold
To the Queen who was deaf to his pray'r;
And many a ship-load of treasure
From Germania to Rus didst thou bear
In the days of the League Hanseatic,
When flourished the "*New-City" fair!
And, now, mighty fleets thou art bearing:
Full often in battle array
The bulwarks of Peter's proud City,
With thunderings, sweep o'er thy bay.

J. P.

*Novgorod = New City.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr C Marsden	Mr Durour
Col Toker	Mrs W D Thompson and five children
Mr Ross	
Mr Allard	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr G F Cartwright	Mr Dudley Myers
Mr O Blooch	Miss Gare
Mr Playfair	Mr Blooch
Mr H Arbuthnot	Dr da Cunha
Mr F A Wright	Mr Beckh

FOR MARSEILLES.—Lieut McKay and Mr H M Boocher.

FOR ADEN.—Mr Rungaswami and family.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Oriental, Captain E. Stewart, on 7th November 1891.

FOR LONDON.—Miss Parkinson, Mrs Straight, Mr O'Donnell, Mr and Mrs Bird, Mr and Mrs Moore, Mr Goro-Browne, Mr F. Sicherer and Lieut Tomlin.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr Lawrie, Mr and Mrs Chapman, Mrs Chapman's maid, Mr Shaw, and Mr Moston.

Per s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weghell, on 14th November 1891.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr MacCartie and Mr Pulford Cobb.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mrs and Miss Lyall.

Per s. s. Oceana, Captain P. S. Tomlin, on 21st November 1891.

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs Stagg and family, Mrs Walker and three children, and Miss Kerr Pearce.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr H Schun, Mr Stevenson, and Mrs and Miss Mellis.

FOR MALTA.—Col and Mrs Hibbert.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Montalembert has said, "Le pire des defauts est d'etre mort;" but it is not so. If it is a fault to die, it is a worse fault to die too late—to fall when popularity is past, when power is gone, and when there is no brighter hope to look for in the future than forgetfulness. Last week General Boulanger's suicide startled the world, but did not affect its opinion of him. The fit, but terrible, ending came too late—too late to patch up all mistakes, and make folly seem heroic, as would have been, if "le brav' general had earlier sought the kindly sheltering wings of the Angel Azrael.

***

Again, this week, the shadow of the Death Angel's wings has darkened the air, and again it has come too late. A year ago Mr. Parnell would have passed away amidst an orphaned nation's wailings, and followed by a world's sincere regrets. To-day, though his death has re-awakened kindlier feelings, and the wish is strong in every heart to speak *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, there is a perception unmistakably clear that Parnell has now made the best—the only reparation he could—of the wrong he had done his people. Over his grave those who of late, through his fault, have been divided, will be reunited, and the seeds of union, which for years he struggled to sow in Ireland, will at last spring up and bear fruit in peace.

***

But if poor Mr. Parnell did not die at the best time for his own or his country's good, he, undoubtedly, suited the exigencies of the Press, in dying in the dull season, when nobody does any thing worth recording, and the papers are at their wit's end for copy. Memories of the uncrowned king, the ex-leader of the Irish party, as some call him, fill the columns which would otherwise be given over to correspondents on the question of babies' ears, the barrel organ worry, or the right of journeymen soul-savers to the public way, and, it must be confessed that, sad as the subject is, it is infinitely more interesting.

***

In the *Daily Telegraph* an intimate friend, suspected to be Mr. T. P. O'Connor, tells the story of Mr. Parnell's first great romance:—"I was told in Providence, Rhode Island, a few months ago, that the lady lived there who gave Mr. Parnell to Ireland. During a visit he paid to the United States, he met at Newport one of the beauties of the State of Rhode Island, fell in love with her, proposed, and, I believe, was, at least, conditionally accepted. However, there was another suitor, and marriages with foreigners were then hated by the doting parents, or the lady was fickle. Whatever the cause, she married the other gentleman, and Parnell felt the blow acutely. The one instance I have ever heard of conscious self-revelation was when he once said to a colleague, 'You know, I was jilted.' But the self-revelation stopped there. The thick veil of habitual reticence fell immediately, and no more is known. Let me close this chapter, continues the writer, by the final statement that the marriage of the other one has not been happy; she has been for some years separated from her husband."

***

From a wound in the human heart, patriotism sprung into existence. Alas! that another love should have healed the wound and killed the patriotism. But since the far-off days when Oknare, of Breffay, sang sonnets to the eyebrow of his faithless love, the political history of Ireland is inextricably mixed up with love—love and failure—political or matrimonial. In so far, however, as Mr. Parnell's late marriage could be a success, it was one. There was no doubt of his and his wife's happiness. And for his mistakes there is the excuse given by a devoted old servant when talking about him lately at his home in Wicklow: "He was not brought up like other people. His mother was very peculiar, and as a child he had a very queer training"—what wonder if he did things out of the common? Whatever peculiarities Mr. Parnell had in public life, there is no doubt that in private life he was loved by every one who came near him. Mr. McCarthy, once a very familiar friend, and never an enemy, tells how he always shrank from society in London.

***

One reason for his keeping so rigidly aloof from it was that he thought English people generally disliked him, and he said more than once in a semi-pathetic way, "I don't like to be disliked." But among his intimate acquaintances and friends he was a sweet and genial man. At one time when he was in better health than he had lately been, he was very fond of giving little dinners to his friends, mainly of the Irish party. I have never met, says Mr. McCarthy, a more genial and delightful host. An abstemious man himself—and not merely abstemious, but absolutely indifferent to the supposed delights of eating and drinking—it gave him the utmost pleasure to arrange a capital dinner, and the best of wines for his guests.

***

It is told of Mr. Parnell that he was strangely superstitious. He would refuse to remain in a room where three candles were burning; and his horror of green, in spite of its being his national colour, was so strong that when there was a question of presenting him with the casket containing the Freedom of the City of Dublin, he looked on green as so unlucky that he begged to have the lining (naturally selected green as emblematic of Ireland) changed to purple, which he considered very auspicious.

***

Mr. Parnell, who was both nervous and shy, was conscious that he did not shine in gay assemblages, and though he was sometimes obliged to appear he did not flatter himself that he added much to the enjoyment of the guests. Writing to a friend on one of these occasions he said: "When Dillon and I had sufficiently depressed the assembly, we withdrew and they had some dancing."

***

For the most characteristic memory of Mr. Parnell one must look back a couple of years to the night of the big meeting in St. James' Hall, when the great cloud of the forged letters had been lifted off and five thousand representative Englishmen gathered round to congratulate him. Perhaps, the shadow of the other cloud was already over him, but it was unnoticed. But no one could forget the calm, impassive face, worn and lined with anxiety, the cold inscrutable eyes that looked around on the cheering multitude almost as indifferent to their hurrahs as to their hisses. As Mr. O'Connor describes him so he was then. The iron resolution, the impenetrable reserve, the frigid fanaticism were written in his lithe figure and still more in the strange, striking, unique countenance. Before ill-health lined and hollowed it, his face was one of the handsomest in the House of Commons. The nose was long, large, straight, and well-chiselled. The mouth was small and well-carved, but mobile with pride, passion, and scorn. The voice was clear, sure, and penetrating; and when he was excited could be thrilling, so that sometimes you could imagine that it had a power to control, and, even terrorize the House of Commons. His forehead was beautiful, perfectly round, white and lofty. But, after all, in looking at him, as in the case of every remarkable man, the eyes were the most striking feature. They were the most meaning eyes I have ever seen. They were of the hard, dark, sort which you see in the red Indian; but who can describe their varying lights and expressions? Sometimes you thought they were never changed, for they never revealed anything; at others they seemed to flash and burn; and they always had a strange glow in them that arrested your attention. It was this latent expression that suggested to so many people that this end would be tragic.

***

But Parnell's end was not tragic after all—it was quite commonplace—a neglected cold, a fever too strong to be battled with by a worn-out constitution, and then the heart that had fought so fiercely for the Irish people was for ever at rest. Even if the last year must be blotted from his people's remembrance there is much good to be remembered of Mr. Parnell, to whose memory a verse from Miss Naden's Pantheist song of Immortality may be applied—

What though thy name by no sad lips be spoken,
And no fond heart shall keep thy memory green?
Thou yet shalt leave thine own enduring token,
For earth is not as though thou no'er had been.

***

It is said of happy nations that they have no history—so it is with Mr. Smith, the late Leader of the House of Commons, whose death occurred on the same day as that of Mr. Parnell. Prosperous and skilful in all things he undertook, his life, unlike his late opponent's, was of a beautiful monotony that leaves nothing to the biographer to record, but a series of successes that might be called luck if they were not so well-earned and so well-deserved. And in the end he was also fortunate. In his case there was no question of living too long or too short. He had reached his full power, and the kind fates took him before ill-health or ill-luck should dim his record. An infirm chief is a mistake—the nation, unsympathetic in its own rude health, objects to the symbols—the sticks and rugs—that denote dissolution or decay.

***

Few men had harder words flung at them; but Mr. Smith bore them equably. Perhaps, he recollected what M. Berlioz says, and applied it to his own case:

Les pierres que ses contemporains jettent a l'homme de genie servent a contruire le piedestal des statues que lui elevera la posterite.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to the 26th October, 1891:—

Amount to be remitted during 1891-92	£16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1891 to 24th October 1891	£9,603,700
Balance to be remitted from 25th October 1891 to 31st March 1892	£6,396,300

THE RUSSIANS AND THE CHINESE IN LITTLE TIBET.

[BY HENRY LANSDELL, D.D., M.R.A.S., F.R.C.S.]

V.—KHOTAN.

Khotan was the last of the towns in Chinese Turkistan visited by me, and was, in one respect, the most interesting, because least known.

The province of Khotan is mentioned in early Persian literature, as far back as 586 B. C.; and when the Chinese pilgrims, Fahian and Hieun Tsiang, came there in the fifth and seventh centuries respectively of our era, Khotan was a flourishing seat of Buddhism. Marco Polo visited it in 1274, and Benedict Goes in 1602; but no Englishman's face was seen there, till, in 1865, Mr. Johnson, of the Indian Survey, was received by its ruler Habibullah. Twenty years later Mr. Carey went there, approaching it, as did Mr. Johnson, from the South, thus leaving before me, between Karghalik and Khotan, a piece of country through which no Englishman had passed. The journey took us seven days to accomplish, over some of the most dreary deserts I have ever seen in any of the four quarters of the globe. We approached the Chinese portion of Khotan on a sandy road bordered by poplars; and entered its walls through a massively-constructed brick gateway surmounted by a pagoda-looking watch tower.

Marching straight through, we passed, near the further gate, an old piece of ordnance, before which, as an emblem of Imperial authority, the native official who had come to escort us into the town, dismounted as a sign of respect. I was solicitously asked to salute it in my own way, and I did so by the easier process of raising my hat.

We then passed into the Turkish town adjoining. I had been invited to occupy a house in the suburbs, as at Yarkland, but this I firmly declined, and went instead to a public serai or inn. This was far less comfortable, but placed us in the midst of the people. On the morrow and succeeding days the Amban, or Chief Mandarin, and I exchanged visits, after which we proceeded to look about the city.

The general appearance of the place struck me as old, but where nearly all the houses are of mud it is hard to assign dates to their erection. Of the few buildings of brick, I photographed the most important, taking on one day forty-eight pictures.

The gateway leading to Altyn Mazar, or "the Golden Shrine," was perhaps the finest attempt at architecture in the town. Within, we came to a spacious courtyard, and beyond it was the entrance to the aforesaid shrine of Hazrat Sultan. Several mullahs were in attendance who showed us inside some dingy and dust tombs in no way remarkable of Mahomedan worthies.

There was, besides, a *madressek* or College, Hazrat Sultan, with a guest house attached, and a small retreat, or prayer-house, built by Yakub Khan, to which, we were told, from five to twenty persons per annum come to take up their temporary abode. Here, however, as throughout the country, Mahomedanism seemed not very flourishing, there being no longer, as of old, a mullah with whip in hand to drive the people from the bazaar to the mosque.

Nor did a visit to the Chinese temple suggest that Buddhism or Confucianism was a spreading power in the land. Yakub Khan, the late ruler, after treacherously killing Habibullah, destroyed in his bigoted zeal the Chinese Temple, and erected in its place a building, which, in turn, was destroyed by the Chinese; so that the group of Buddhist structures we saw was quite new.

They were approached by steps, to the right of which was a rather pretty bell-tower, roofed with ornamental tiles, so frequently seen on religious and imperial houses in Pekin; whilst besides the principal building were two smaller temples or chapels, connected, by name, at all events, with Adam and Eve.

The caretaker was pointed to as recently a Yengi, or new Musulman; that is, a Buddhist forced to turn Mahomedan under the persecuting rule of Yakub Khan, but who had reverted to his old standing under the Chinese regime.

The crowds of Turkish natives who followed us everywhere seemed rather afraid to push into the precincts of the temple, reflecting perhaps how, had they been in power, they would have excluded from their mosques Buddhist and Christian alike. Not the least objection was made, however, by the Buddhists to my taking photographs of all I pleased, not excepting even the sanctuary and the altar.

The altar had no images thereon, but a good deal of drapery, with lighted candles, bowls for offerings, and a bamboo root about the size of a kidney potato cut in halves for divining, or casting lots, by a method somewhat similar to that practised in the heathen temples of Rome.

In walking through the bazaar at Khotan, it was pleasant to see that English goods were not entirely ousted by Russian manufactures, there being visible cottons from Bombay, and needles from Sheffield.

In native produce Khotan was formerly famous for its carpets, especially of silk, one of which, said to be rather less than a century old, and consequently free from aniline dyes, I was fortunate in procuring; but to get new ones was very difficult, there being no stock kept on hand, and the prevailing poverty and scarcity of silk placing such things beyond the reach of the majority. Also the beautiful carving in Khotan jade by Chinese emigrants has now disappeared, thanks to the devastation of the country by the Mahomedan rebellion.

The native merchants lost no time in coming to *salaam* me. Among them was Naoki Mogul, a Kashmiri, of 56, who, with his little girl, (I think from a Khotan mother) stood before my camera. This man, if I remember rightly, it was who told me he was sent out by Habibullah to meet Mr. Johnson.

I brought him a letter of introduction from Yarkand, whereupon he offered us quarters in his suburban house, and upon my declining, strove to help us various ways; among others in the purchase of gold dust from the neighbouring mines, where, at Charchand, were said to be from twenty to thirty thousand diggers including their families.

On entering the country I had changed £100 into lumps of silver but my stay being shorter, and expenses less than was expected, I exchanged the bulky surplus, so difficult of carriage, and tempting to thieves, for a few pinches of gold-dust easily portable in my waistbelt, or breast pocket, and, on reaching India, made a profit by the transaction of £10.

The Afghans, Kashmiris, and other British subjects, both at Yarkand and Khotan, made sore complaints that they were not allowed by the Chinese to import Indian teas. In the case they said of one Hindu, who brought more than a horse-load to the frontier, the tea was seized, and burnt, whilst two months earlier, a like quantity had been taken from an Afghan; and my informant said he had, at that moment, on the frontier, six horse-loads, or twelve bags of tea which he was afraid to bring into the town.

Russian subjects, they said, were allowed by the Chinese to bring Indian tea, either in transit to Ferghana or to sell to natives of Ferghana in Yarkand, but British subjects were not so allowed; and the traders pointed out that the presence of the Consul in Kashgar secured from the Chinese careful and respectful treatment for Russian subjects, which they of the outlying provinces of India failed to secure. Hence their strong desire that a British Consul should reside in the country, and, on the principle of "every man for himself," one trader naively expressed a hope that he might be appointed on the Consular staff.

There was a modicum of truth, no doubt, in these complaints, cause for which the residence of a British Consul might help to remove, besides securing, perhaps, other advantages. Russia, however, if I mistake not, has for this part of China more favourable treaties than we. I have met with the insinuation that Russia would be inimical to the appointment of a British Consul; and the objections of the Chinese some years since, to the presence of Mr. Dalgleish in Yarkand were said to have been instigated by Russian influence.

It is only fair, however, to say that the Russian Consul in speaking to me of the matter did so quite in the opposite direction. He thought the residence of a British Consul highly desirable, said he wished for it, and begged me if opportunity presented itself in the proper quarters, to say so, adding that an English and Russian Consul in the country would be able together to keep the Chinese in capital order.

At the same time it should be remembered that the amount of trade between India and Chinese Turkistan is exceedingly small. I am speaking rhetorically and without book; but I suspect that more merchandise passes over London Bridge in an hour than over the Himalayas in a twelvemonth.

But beside trade, when I asked, on their grumbling about Chinese rule, whether Russian dominion would be welcome, they replied that at Khotan and Yarkand the people had seen the English and preferred them, for whom, if they would but come and take the country, the natives were ready to pull out for them their eyes and kiss their feet! Had I been a Russian they would probably have said something equally complimentary; forgetting in either case that neither to the English nor the Russians is the country worth having, since the taxes equitably raised would not, I presume, pay for European administration.

I took advantage of the visits of these commercial friends to secure photographs of ethnological types. Going, too, one afternoon, to the house of the *Kalendars* or dervishes, a number of these ragged ragamuffins were invited to come next morning to our serai for breakfast.

Kalendars resemble in some respects the Hindu fakirs and Buddhist monks. They live by religious bogging, and are generally considered as great rascals who live in idleness on the fat of the land. I was not at all sure, therefore, that they would think it worth while thus to come all the way to our serai. They appeared, however, in force, and were regaled with tea, bread, peaches, nectarines, and grapes, as many as they liked, and one must do them the credit to say they ate with gusto, and not at all as creatures pampered and overfed.

When they could consume no more, they were called upon for one of their religious dances, in which the jingling of rings on a wand or a goat's horn, formed a part. After this they stood for their portraits.

A *Kalendar* glories in rags and uncleanness as outward visible signs of inward and spiritual grace; and in this respect Dervish Shah Ismail, a beggar of fifty years, from the shrine of Hazrat Aphak in Kashgar, had evidently attained to a degree of sanctity meet for canonization. Shah Yusuf, a younger man, was a Khotanlik, who wore the proper dervish's hat, with a goat's skin like a shepherd's scrip, suspended from his shoulder, the rest of his belongings in this world consisting of a gourd, wherein to carry the provisions he begged, and his dancing rattle already alluded to. What religious functions other than dancing were performed, for themselves or others, by these miserable representetives of Mahomedanism I did not learn; yet these represent "the religious" of the country!

On leaving Khotan I had accomplished the main purpose of my visit to Chinese Turkistan, which was to study the religious condition of the people. Overlooking the efforts of the Nestorians in the Middle Ages, I had imagined at first that to this mountain-girt valley no missionaries from any branch of the Christian Church, nor even a Bible colporteur had ever been sent. It seemed high time, therefore, that someone should go, whereupon I proposed to certain societies and friends that if they would pay, not salary, but the expenses of the expedition, I was willing to go, and see what could be done.

The English Societies invited did not see their way to help, and to stop further misapprehension I take this opportunity of saying that the newspaper reports of me after my departure now as an "enterprising agent of the Bible Society" and again as sent by the Religious Tract Society, were mistakes, in that I have at no time been an agent of either Society. Equally wide of the mark was the statement of another newspaper that I had gone abroad "with a roving commission from the Church Missionary Society."

As a matter of fact, the American Bible Society, hearing of the proposed expedition generously voted £200, and the rest was made up by a few individuals, part coming through Mr. Hudson Taylor, of the China Inland Mission, who, from the outset, gave me every possible assistance and sympathy. I distributed throughout the towns and villages of the country a certain number of copies of the Scriptures, but inasmuch as there was no Uzbeg-Turki translation then ready, I could only provide for those who could read cognate or foreign languages.

I discovered, however, an unoccupied field for mission work in the midst of about two millions of inhabitants, amongst whom Mahomedanism is not deeply rooted as further West, who are sorely in need of education; and who have not a properly-trained physician throughout the whole country. This is not the place for details as to what should be done: this must be left till the publication of my book—but the foregoing may suffice to show what is meant by having, at Khotan, completed my work.

To my work, however, there was an appendix, which was to winter near Khotan, afford medical assistance to the natives, and in the following Spring endeavour to find a way through the north-west of Tibet into Lhassa. Friends to a man prophesied failure! but so they did when I set out for Siberia? and still more confidently when I was attempting Bokhara; yet in both cases success was given to more than heart conceived; why not then go again and try?

Such were my hopes; but they received a rude shaking at St. Petersburg, for on meeting General Projevalsky, Prince of Mongolian and Tibetan travellers, he said he himself had tried what I was contemplating, and failed. This adverse opinion, on my arrival at Kuldja was confirmed by letter from Mr. Carey, whereupon it became inexpedient for me to winter in Chinese Turkistan, but rather, if I would enter Lhassa, to cross the Kuen Lun, and Himalayas to Little Tibet, and see what could be done from thence.

And this as my next letter will show, I proceeded to do.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS PROMOTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

In the criticisms that the *Pioneer* has levelled against the Indian Staff Corps Promotion movement the weapons of party feeling and of sentiment have been brought into play, and, as might be expected, regardless of facts. The one weapon that is used is an attempted revival of the old presidential rivalry; for we find the *Pioneer* assuring the public that it is Madras and Bombay, and not Bengal, that is supporting the movement. There is an astute effort to rouse the demon of inter-presidential jealousy. It has failed. The Indian Staff Corps is too unanimous now to admit of trivial disagreements. In a few years inter-presidential jealousies will be sunk in the one Indian Staff Corps, made (let us hope) strong and popular by the success of the present movement.

The sentiment that the opponents of the movement have endeavoured to play upon is that "comparisons are odious." It has been necessary, in order to show the Indian Staff Corps case for promotion in its true bearing, to institute certain comparisons between the Indian Staff Corps and the British service. Everyone of these statements is absolutely true, and our antagonist dare not assert to the contrary, bold as some of his assertions are. In judging on this point the Officers of the Indian Staff Corps must decide whether they will vote for the suppression of truth, expressed with moderation, or for the triumph of sentiment over truth. The officers who drew up that statement decided for truth, and the fact that the statement has been supported by some 750 memorials is sufficient proof that the majority of the officers of the Indian Staff Corps have endorsed that decision. The other view is indeed mere cant, used, as cant often is, to mislead and hoodwink. It was, no doubt, an oversight on the part of the editor that the *Pioneer* of the 11th October was allowed to state facts diametrically opposed to those stated in the last "Army News" letter that appeared in that journal. "B. L." has drawn attention to this. Taking up the *Army and Navy Gazette* I note two similarly inconsistent remarks. On p. 779 I remark a Staff Officer arguing that promotion in the I. S. C. should not be quickened, as in the British service it is getting slower. On page 783 are the following words:—"Lieut. Mulligan, who was promoted to a company in the Coldstream Guards, on Tuesday, cannot be said to have been exceptionally lucky, as he got his first commission on December 5, 1833, whereas many Line Subalterns of 1850 have long since obtained their companies." Let those Officers of the Indian Staff Corps who are doubtful and of faint heart note these words, and send in their memorials at once.

This argument that promotion is getting slower in the British service has been asserted so often—but always without proof attached—that I am now going to contradict it by facts. For this purpose I find the gradation list of the *Bombay Army List* very useful. Turning to the gradation list of Captains in the number for October, 1891, I find that the average periods of service for promotion to Captain in the British service are:—

Sept 1880 to December 1888	7·81 years.
For the year 1889	8·5 "
" " 1890	7·47 "
January to September 1891	8

of the project; and those terms at the present moment are practically subjects of discussion. I sincerely hope the railway may come into existence some day, but I am not aware that the scheme has advanced during the last six or eight months since I spoke of it at Alibag, sufficiently to justify me in stating deliberately that it is certain to be carried out. At the same time, I believe, the people interested in it are earnestly pushing it forward and I hope it will become an accomplished fact some day. Another matter of considerable interest to one part of the district particularly, and of some interest to the district generally, is the transfer of the Karjat Taluka to Kolaba. I have this morning received a petition from the inhabitants of Karjat which repeats in the main the objections previously expressed in the petition they forwarded to Government some weeks ago, and I may as well deal with the petition presented this morning on the present occasion, as it is of a public character. The Karjat people complain—and I do not look upon their complaint as unjustifiable—that their wishes have not been regarded with as great care as they themselves would have wished. Well, gentlemen, I think that Government has not as all overlooked the sentimental feeling which is undoubtedly entertained by the inhabitants of the taluka—the sentimental feeling of affection for the district which they have hitherto been attached to. I am the last person in the world to ignore a sentimental feeling of that kind; for being a very strong county partisan myself, I should feel very much if it were found necessary by Government to detach a part of the county in which I was especially interested, and attach it to some other county. But the interest of the Public Service must override sentimental feelings. If it can be shown that no grave inconvenience is laid on the people interested, by the transfer, and Government, having very carefully considered in what way the people of Karjat might be inconvenienced, they have no hesitation in saying that that inconvenience cannot be allowed to weigh against the inconvenience which at present rests upon the transaction of public business by the attachment of Karjat to Tanna. In the first place as regards judicial matters, I apprehend that there will be no inconvenience at all, or the very minutest inconvenience, by that attachment; for we have taken care that there will be a First Class Magistrate at Karjat, and any appeals there, from that officer, will go to the Sessions Court at Tanna. Therefore, in respect to these cases, or the employment of Tanna counsel, the Karjat people will be, I apprehend, in the same position as they are now. It is, I am told, possible that one or two cases—a very infinitesimal number of cases—may occasionally have to be sent to the District Magistrate at the head-quarters at Kolaba, for transfer to another district, but the number is quite infinitesimal. Then, as to revenue matters, we readily admit that it will by very much more inconvenient for Karjat to present personal petitions to the Collector at Kolaba than to the Collector of Tanna. But you must remember that any official in the position of a Collector cannot possibly decide all the cases presented to him personally, without inquiring into the merits of those cases, and, as a matter of fact, I should say that in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, the Collector would have to send back a petition personally presented to him through the ordinary channels to the place where the petition originated, in order to find out what were the facts of the case on both sides. I have many petitions presented to me personally by poor people, who have perhaps travelled a long way at very great inconvenience and, possibly, at great expense, in order to present their petitions to me personally. I should be very glad if I could decide their cases for them, and save them trouble and expense; but it is absolutely impossible for me, or any official in the position of a Commissioner or Collector, to decide a case upon *ex-parte* information. Being placed in the position of administering justice, it is positively essential that the true facts of cases, from all points of view, should be ascertained. Therefore I say in the vast majority of cases where petitions are presented personally, they will receive no more expeditious treatment than if they had been sent by post, for the reason that the deciding authority will have to send down to the originating spot for such local information as will enable him to decide the case correctly. But there is another way to look at it, and I think the Karjat people will find that the revenue cases they send to the Collector of Kolaba will really be settled more quickly than at present, because if the Collector of Tanna is not quite the hardest worked Collector in the whole Presidency, there is certainly no Collector, who is more harder worked; whereas, upon the other hand, theCollector of Kolaba has a very much smaller district to administer, and has more time to attend to the work that falls to his lot: and I think it by no means improbable that, having more time, the petitions from Karjat on revenue matters will be more quickly settled than now by that most hardworked official, the Collector of Tanna. Then another point in which it is considered the people of Karjat will suffer is that their Police Superintendent cannot get to readily or so easily from Kolaba as from Tanna. But I would point out that, whereas the serious criminal cases with which theSuperintendent of Tanna is concerned amount to more than 3,000, the Superintendent of Kolaba has only 300 to deal with. These figures were given me to-day. I cannot vouch for their absolute correctness, but I believe they are fairly correct; and in those circumstances it is only natural to suppose that the Superintendent of Kolaba, having so much less work of that character to do, is more likely to be able to attend expeditiously to the complaints of the people of Karjat than can the Police Superintendent of Tanna, however hardworking he may be. These are really the points upon which the people of Karjat base their complaints, and I trust the explanation I have given will be regarded, not only as showing them that their case has not been overlooked, but also that there is a very reasonable probability that they will not suffer by reason of the transfer. I trust they will believe, too, that Government have not been by any means unsympathetic or have disregarded that sentimental interest which the people of Karjat have in their own district. On the contrary, we have not ignored this, but, having regard to the heavy pressure of work upon the chief district officer in Tanna, we have felt bound to consider the interest of the Public Service rather than the interest of the people of that particular taluka, though we readily acknowledge that sentimental interest they display is perfectly justifiable. There is one other subject upon which I am bound to say a word; but it will be very short, because the matter is still under anxious inquiry. It does not so much affect your own townsfolk as many occupants of land in the Tanna district; and that is the question of teak trees in occupied lands. You know a commission was appointed by my predecessor to discuss forest questions; and this one was gone into at considerable length, and a year and a half or more ago, it appeared to be approaching an early settlement. Certainly it seemed to me there was a probability of that when I arrived, but the delay which has since arisen was not due to any wish of Government to shirk the subject. The fact is that an important question has arisen as to the application of certain rules in certain talukas, and until that question is cleared up satisfactorily it is impossible for Government to issue a final resolution on the subject. I am anxious it should be understood that the question has not been pigeon-holed, for it has given all members of this Government a great deal of anxious labour and consideration. In conclusion, let me say I am extremely obliged to you for the patient hearing you have given my unintersting address, and I can assure you it has given me very great pleasure indeed to visit you, and I trust it may not be the last occasion I may find myself in this your interesting and historic town. (Loud applause.)

After the distribution of flowers his Excellency returned to the Judge's bungalow for lunch, and at five o'clock left for the station to proceed to Bombay, which was reached at half-past six.

"CHOLERA CLOUDS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few weeks ago while I was in one of our local hotels with a friend, four blue-jackets, belonging to H. M. S. Redbreast, entered. In the course of conversation they incidentally referred to the recent sad outbreak of cholera on their vessel. I asked them casually if they could account for the outbreak, observing at the same time that an English man-of war is invariably kept remarkably clean, and that bad effects arising from defective drainage could not be attributed as a cause. They replied humorously that as they were not medical men they did not feel justified or able to offer an opinion. One of the four, however, remarked that several of the men on board believed that a dark cloud passing low and directly over their vessel, and also over the Marathon, the Flag Ship, was responsible for the sudden outbreak. Turning to my friend I asked him what he thought of Jack's theory. He replied that he was of opinion there was "something in it," relating a similar outbreak of cholera which occurred on board two P. & O. steamers some twenty-five years ago in our own harbour. The outbreak in this instance was also subsequent to the appearance of a dark yellowish cloud which passed over the two stricken vessels. The adjacent vessels escaped the epidemic, the cloud not having passed over them. Meeting a friend next day I recounted the above to him, as it began to strike me, as it did my friend at the hotel, that there was "something in it." I met him again next day when he told me he had mentioned the matter to an official at the Prince's Dock, and he (the official) remembered an instance of an outbreak occurring on board a British barque lying at anchor in Kurrachee harbour some thirty-five years ago, when the outbreak was concomitant with the appearance of a dark yellowish cloud. Strange to relate the cloud in this instance passed over the forepart of the vessel, only sending down a shower of rain at the same time, the aft of the vessel being left "perfectly dry." Shortly after the rainfall all the men in the forepart of the ship, fourteen in number, were stricken with cholera, and several succumbed. Yet another instance was recorded to me by an ex-colleague. He stated that some forty years ago, while the 50th Regiment was stationed at Loodhiana, an outbreak of cholera occurred very soon after a cloud, as described above, had passed over the barracks where they were quartered. Taking the foregoing statements of facts into consideration, I am forced to believe that there is something in Jack's "cloud theory." I daresay other readers of your valuable paper, more scientific than myself, may be able to throw a still further light on the subject, and favour us with their opinions as to whether the appearance of such clouds has actually anything to do with an outbreak of cholera.—Yours, &c.,

INQUIRER.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

MR. STANLEY'S Opera Company, so well-known to Bombay, will return here next week, and open a brief engagement on Saturday, November 7. The company, which includes fifty performers, has just completed a successful tour through Burma, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan. The company will open with "Le Mascotte."

THE CONSUL'S COOK.

In this case, which was concluded, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Antia, *alias* Dosabhoy Nusserwanjee Mehta, aged 33, Parsee servant, was charged at the instance of a Parsee lady, Sheereenbai Ardesir Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, daughter of Mr. Manockji Rustomjee, Consul for Persia in Calcutta, and ex-sheriff of that city, with cheating and criminal breach of trust as a servant. Mr. Spencer, pleader, prosecuted, and Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the accused.

The story of the complainant Shreenbai Ardesir Sorabjee Jejeebhoy was that last July her father required a Parsee servant at Calcutta, and she employed the accused who gave his name as Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Antia, and agreed to pay him Rs. 21 per month, which agreement was put in writing. She made an advance to him of two months' pay, Rs. 42, and sent him off to Calcutta on the 21st July, paying his fare. Complainant also entrusted accused with two parcels to be delivered to her father. She received information that the accused did not go to Calcutta, and she never saw him again until the 9th of the present month.

Cross-examined by Mr. Byrne she said accused did not go to her bungalow on the 28th July, and say he was willing to return the money advanced if he could be let off his agreement.

Cowasjee Behramjee Kola, merchant of Bombay, corroborated the statements of complainant.

The principal witness for the defence was Shapoorji Cursetji, a cook, who met the accused at the station, at Jubbulpoor about the 22nd July. He had some conversation with him, and learned that he was going to Calcutta in the service of Manockjee Rustomjee. Witness told him not to go as if he did he would be sure to be put in jail at the instance of Manockjee. He further said he would only get *pulse* to eat. Accused told witness that he had received an advance of wages, on which witness advised him to go to the place. Accused said he would not, but would return the money, and go back to Bombay.

Mr. Byrne said the story was that on accused hearing the character of his master he decided to return to Bombay and give back the advance. There was no intention to defraud the complainant. The second charge of illegally converting to his own use certain parcels was simply a fabrication in order to strengthen the first charge. They admitted receiving the advance of wages, but on accused returning from Jubbulpoor he at once went to complainant and offered to return the money.

The Magistrate said that the accused admitted a good deal of the evidence deposed to by the complainant. Accused said as justifying his giving the name he did that he was known by two names, and that the construction complainant put upon it was incorrect, and that he had no intention of cheating. He only changed his mind when he got to Jubbulpoor, where he met a person who gave him such a bad character of his intended master that he returned at once to Bombay with the intention of giving back the advance. Shapoorjee Cursetjee's story bore out that of the accused. The Magistrate saw no reason to doubt the story, and therefore, acquitted accused of the charge under Sec. 417. As to the other charge under Section 408, of criminal breach of trust as a servant, he thought all along, and expressed his opinion freely at an earlier stage of the proceedings, that that charge should not have been pressed. There was no evidence to show that accused ever had the parcels and the evidence proved that he took neither of them from the train at Jubbulpore. The utmost that could be charged against accused if he had the parcels, was negligence. He, therefore, acquitted him on the second charge.

THE HYDERABAD JEWEL ROBBERY.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday afternoon, the case in which Nabob Mahomed Askarikhan charged Azamjang Kalliulla Khan, and Jallami Khan with receiving and having in their possession stolen jewellery, worth about Rs. 7,50,000 belonging to the complainant, came on for hearing before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Mr. Edgelow, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgar, of the firm of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the accused Nabobs, and Mr. Mir Sarfraz Ally, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, solicitor, appeared to watch the case on behalf of the accused's family.

Shrikan Chhatachand said that he was a munim in the firm of Gambirchand Kedarinath, which was a branch of the firm of Sadasiv Jankidas of Hyderabad. He knew the three accused Nabobs. About five or six months ago he went to see them at their residence at Gowalia Tank, when Kalliulla Khan showed him some jewellery, which they said they wanted to dispose of. Azamjang did not take part in the conversation. The witness was shown several bunches of pearls and *bajubands*. He was not a jeweller and so he would not be able to identify the *bajubands*. The witness, after seeing the *bajubands*, said that they were similar to those shown to him, but he could not positively say that they were the same. He went to the accused's place when they sent for him, and sometimes they called at his house to see him. No portion of the property was sold in the presence of the witness. The accused Kalliulla Khan, accompanied by a broker, did call at the witness's house to get the pearls weighed on *Chaitar Vad* 9th, Friday. There was a buyer of jewellery with them. His name was Choonilal Dowlatchand. The jewellery was weighed in his shop on the upper floor, where he went after the weighing was over. When he went upstairs they were detaching pearls from the ornaments and washing them. He was engaged in conversation with Kalliulla Khan. He saw the pearls being weighed at *Dharamna Kanta*. They then went to the merchant Choonilal Dowlatchand and sold him pearls for Rs. 5,433. The witness then deposed to further sales of jewellery effected by the accused through him. The witness received some letters from his firm at Hyderabad advising him to effect the sale of property sent by them. Kalliulla Khan brought a letter and a bundle of jewellery for sale. The bundle was taken away by the police. He received a parcel of gold and a letter on the 14th of January from his firm at Hyderabad. The parcel had nothing to do with the accused. He sold the gold for Rs. 11,739, and made an entry of it in the books. The gold was melted, and a few days after it had been melted the accused Kalliulla Khan called on him and deposited with him a parcel of jewellery, which was sent to him by his firm at Hyderabad.

After the evidence of Dharamchand Vodeechand, a pearl merchant, (who bought pearls from the accused) and other witnesses had been recorded, the case was adjourned.

HEAVY PENALTIES FOR OPIUM SMUGGLING.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Richardson, a Khoja woman, named Miriambee Karimabee Dewraj, was charged at the instance of the Chief Inspector of the Opium Department, Mr. Rneson P. Johangeer, with importing and having in possession 9 lbs. of opium, valued at Rs. 112, in contravention of Section 9 of Act 1 of 1878. Mr. DeSouza, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that the woman arrived in Bombay from Mhow by the Jubbulpore mail, and alighted at Musjid Bunder Station. Accused was on the way to Zanzibar and the opium discovered upon her had been given to her for delivery to some friends at that place. The accused was ignorant of the law. Under those circumstances she would plead guilty. The circumstances of the case were that detective peon Shrestuty examined the luggage of the accused and discovered, concealed in a tin-box, stowed away in a bamboo basket of fruit and vegetables, the opium. Accused said she could not remember all the persons who had given her the opium, but named one Ameenabee.

The Magistrate said it was absolutely necessary to protect the Government revenue, and put a stop to the smuggling of opium with a strong hand. Most of the opium smuggled into Bombay came from the opium-growing district of Malwa and Oojein, near Mhow, the town accused came from. One point against her in her plea of ignorance was the fact that the large quantity of opium in her possession was secreted and attempted to be hidden amongst other articles. Those circumstances, he considered, were sufficient to raise a suspicion that accused was knowingly breaking the law. He would therefore impose a fine of Rs. 500, or in default of payment five months' imprisonment, with hard labour. The opium was confiscated and the fine ordered to be forwarded to the Collector of Customs for distribution as rewards to informers and others.

A second case was heard against a native of Oojein, Hunsraj Heerjee, charged with importing and transporting oil containing opium. The substance was discovered in the man's luggage, at the Victoria Terminus Station on Friday morning. Accused pleaded that he used the oil as a liniment for rheumatic pain. He was, however, fined Rs. 25, and the oil confiscated.

HARVEY AND FLETCHER'S VARIETY COMPANY.

This bright little variety company, which has introduced several clever and amusing novelties during the past week, will continue its stay in Bombay until the middle of next week. The Harvey Brothers' performances continue to be one of the most amusing items of the programme, whilst Mr. Frank Fletcher's musical comicalities are nightly encored. Miss Seigfried, the bright little sericcomic vocalist, and Miss Violet Brandon, a charming song and dance artiste, have introduced many new songs, which find favour with the audiences. Miss Neilson and Miss Galbraith also contribute enjoyable items, and the whole performance is full of humour and energy from start to finish.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th October, 1891.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	30	1	..	..	27
Teheran	30	1	20 p.m.	..	4
Suez	30	2	55 p.m.	..	

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 30th October, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	32	..	1
,, Kurrachee	..	10	..	1
,, Madras	..	98	..	4

LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

LORD TENNYSON'S NEW PLAY.

LORD TENNYSON, it is good news to learn, on the authority of Mr. Theodore Watts, who has lately been staying at Haslemere and consequently speaks with authority, is at work upon a new volume of poems comprising "Hellenic legend, Oriental tradition, humorous patois, idyl, and even stories of the wild brigand life of Southern Europe." The news that Lord Tennyson is again about to coquette with the fortunes of the stage has also aroused unusual interest especially since it is said that the venerable poet has in the composition of his latest play, allowed his dramatic inspiration to be illuminated directly by the footlights. Few details have yet transpired as to the exact nature or scope of the new work, though it is described as a comedy; that it tells, partly in verse and partly in prose, an English pastoral story not of to-day, is an open secret. Miss Ada Rehan must deem herself honoured that our greatest poet has thought her worthy to "create," in a theatrical sense the newest heroine of his imagination, and this gifted artist may be thanked for having wooed Lord Tennyson again to the theatre; for with the experienced Mr. Augustin Daly to assist him over the technical pitfalls into which his theatrical inexperience might lead him, the poet of "The Cup" and "Queen Mary," says a contemporary, must be always worth listening to upon the stage, and there is little fear of the disastrous experience of "The Promise of May" being repeated."

A "WOODLAND POEM" OF GREAT BEAUTY.

Mr. Daly is to be entrusted with entire control of the pruning-knife and the blue pencil, so that the dramatist will be guarded at least against the poets. Mr. Theodore Watts, the friend of poets and their most valued critic, has been recently staying with Lord Tennyson at Haslemere, and has heard the new play, which he describes as a "woodland poem" of great beauty. He says that never did the poet reveal his sympathy with the spirit of the English woodlands more deeply than in this comedy, over which hangs "the magic of the fairyland of the 'Midsummer Night's Dream' and 'The Faithful Shepherdess.'" "Nor would it be easy," he adds, "to imagine any character more suitable to bring out the peculiar and fascinating piquancy of Miss Ada Rehan's acting than that of the heroine of this play. Of this acting the special quality is, perhaps, that when her forces are fully focussed in a dramatic situation, as they will be in many a one in this play, her command over all bodily expression, both of face and limbs, is so perfect that it is impossible to say whether the movement is born of the word or the word the movement, and although the dramatist had not this actress in his mind when he drew the heroine, the character harmonises with the unique charm of her genius as entirely as though it had been created for her."

OUR AGED LAUREATE.

Of the past literary week our aged Laureate has been the hero. The announcement of his new play and of his new volume of poems has excited, naturally, the greatest interest. When I say "new play," I use the word "new," of course, in a relative sense. The drama in question has been in existence some little time, and has been heard of before now in theatrical circles. Every effort has been made to get at, and publish, the title given to it; but everybody connected with the recent negotiations was sworn, so to speak, to secrecy; and if the title comes out, it will be greatly to the distaste and annoyance of the poet's family, at any rate. It would obviously be undesirable to make cheap and common the name of a play which will probably not be seen in England for a twelvemonth. With the theatrical aspects of the work I have nothing to do here, but of its literary quality I may say that it is not only charming but exquisite. The fairy element is not, perhaps, particularly congruous, but it is thought to be a gain, dramatically. It is of the kind that Shakespeare introduced at the end of *The Merry Wives of Windsor*.

A REMARKABLE OCTOGENARIAN.

The Laureate is certainly a remarkable octogenarian. Was there ever a poet over eighty years of age so wonderfully vigorous as he? At such a time of life one expects the natural force to be abated. There is no sign of such abatement in the Laureate. He writes much and well. He has no idea of considering himself superannuated and laid upon the shelf. Sentimentally one might have wished, perhaps, that his poetical career had terminated with the touching and delightful stanzas which closed his latest volume. Still, when so fine an artist, so impulsive a bard, is willing to go on singing, it is not in nature that any of us should be desirous to stay his song, especially when the singing is of such admirable quality. Lord Tennyson's genius seems to have the gifts of youth—those of freshness and of strength. When lesser men are in their dotage he is as hale and as vigorous as any of his contemporaries.

A HARD WORKING LITTERATEUR.

The old men appear nowadays to have most of the stamina and "go." Here is the venerable Bishop of St. Andrews (a man three years older than the Laureate) presenting us with the "Annals of his Early Life"; and here, at the same time, is Dr. Hedderwick, of Glasgow, a veteran journalist, doing the same thing with his "Backward Glances" at men and affairs. Both men have been hard workers at their different employments. Only latterly did Dr. Hedderwick give up the drudgery of daily journalism, and Dr. Wordsworth is still discharging his duties as a bishop. The former is as amiable by disposition as the latter is rather *difficile* in his dealing with men. The Bishop of St. Andrews has great vitality and energy, being, apparently, none the worse for the various ecclesiastical combats in which he has been involved from time to time. He still writes one of neatest "hands" imaginable, and his elocution is still as clear and intelligible as ever. He is a man of considerable intellectual power, and would have been "Primus" (or head) of the Episcopalian community in Scotland, but for the faults of temper I have hinted at.

LIFE OF E. L. BLANCHARD.

I have been permitted to see portions of the Diary on which the "Life of E. L. Blanchard" is founded, and, though they are eminently suggestive, they are concise. The truth is, Blanchard was a very busy man, and had no time for elaborate diarying. He confined himself, so far as I have read the diary, to bare statements of facts. It is not, therefore, in the diary that, in all likelihood, the interest and value of the "Life" will lie: they will lie, rather, in the elaborate annotation to which it has been subjected by Mr. Clement Scott and Mr. Cecil Howard—by the latter especially. This annotation includes a variety of particulars about plays and players, playwrights and play-houses, brought together with much industry and accuracy. All this, again, has been very minutely indexed, with the result that the "Life" will be unquestionably useful as a book of reference, apart altogether from anything that Blanchard himself contributes to its pages.

RUSKIN'S POEMS.

A book concerning which there may be some disappointment is that which will contain the "Poems o John Ruskin." It so happens that, a year or two ago I had occasion to study the subject from beginning to end. I traced out all Ruskin's verses, and gave them a careful and patient perusal. It is safe to say that if they were not the work of a great prose writer, art critic, and teacher, they would have little or no attraction for anybody. Intrinsically, they have small value. The rhythms and rhymes are all fluent enough, the sentiment is "pretty," and now and then the descriptive passages are picturesque; but of sheer solid poetry there is not much. In fact, the interest attaching to Ruskin's verse-writing is almost wholly biographical. It illustrates the genius and carrier of the man, and that is about all.

OUR NEW CRITICS.

Where do the new critics all come from? I find in one of the illustrated weeklies a column entitled "A Literary Causerie," and signed by one "L. F. A." Who is "L. F. A."? I ask the question, because the column is flippant, and directed against writers who are all well known—a description which certainly cannot be applied to "L. F. A." This pseudonymous gentleman is not satisfied with the *Saints and Sinners* of Mr. H. A. Jones or *The Dean's Daughter* of Mr Sydney Grundy. There is no harm in that; but this self-sufficient censor need not, therefore, discuss these gentlemen as if they were beginners in literature and he were the Great Cham of criticism. Some respect, surely, is due to some men who have been before the public for many years, and whose good work has been recognised on all hands.

ZOLA'S NEW TRAGEDY.

A curious collection of people assembled at the Royalty (Independent) Theatre on the night of the 8th instant to witness the dress rehearsal of "Therese Raquin." The gloom of Zola's tragedy was not brightened by the cheerlessness and duskiness of the fractionally-lit theatre. The rehearsal went very well, the voice of the prompter being heard at in frequent intervals, though the temporary spectacle of Mr. De Lange, in his clever elderly make-up as Grivet, giving directions from the stalls, reminded the audience that it was only a rehearsal after all. A detail which should certainly be altered before Friday is "the portrait of Camille," which plays no insignificant part in this psychical drama. So far from being like Mr. Herbert-Basing, who is cast for Camille, it bears a possible resemblance to Mr. George Moore.

AT THE REHEARSAL.

The audience, which comprised numerous ladies, seemed deeply impressed by the sombre tragedy, interpreted for the most part by performers who had already won their spurs. Messrs. Abingdon, and De Lange and Mrs. Theodore Wright are old hands now, and the keenest interest centred, and will centre, in the "Therese" of Miss Laura Johnson, an American young lady, who was invented by Mr. Hermann Vezin. She has starred the provinces in Mr. Vezin's company (and companies), playing the most exacting roles, and, slim and petite as she is, she has even essayed Lady Macbeth. The other unknown actress is Miss Clarice Shirley, who played the childish Suzanne. She is a pretty little girl of 21, who has been a chorus girl at the Savoy, and in the D'Oyly Carte-travelling companies, and has played a small part in "My Sweetheart" at the Marylebone Theatre. The Independent Theatre is at least an arena for the ambitious actor and actress.

LADY CHURCHILL AND "RANDY-DANDY."

Lady Randolph Churchill was in the stalls at the Gaiety on Tuesday night, Oct. 7. I was interested (says a correspondent) to see how she would take Arthur Roberts's "Randy-Dandy" song, which is not composed in any spirit of reverence for the distinguished explorer—her husband. Well, she listened a little inquiringly at first, but before the middle of the first verse was reached she was smiling, and soon the smile became a laugh and the laugh a roar of tickled amusement. If Lady Randolph is amused no one else can object to the humor of the song. But how will the noble lord himself like it when he hears in the wilds of Masbonaland that all the world and his wife are laughing at him at the Gaiety.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE COMING FASHIONS.

Though the fashions for the coming months are not as yet fully developed, there are sufficient indication of their general tendency to guide the choice of the gowns and mantles usually needed at this season, when unwilling as we are to admit that all hope of summer is over for the year, the falling leaves and chill winds warn us that frosts and fogs will be upon us all too soon. Owing to the cold, wet season, autumn woollen materials have been in demand so early this year that we are already familiar with most of the designs—the waved lines, bars, and stripes, the crescents, arabesques, and indefinite plaids which are being so largely used at the moment for walking dresses and coats. Colours are so mingled and diffused that it is difficult to discover a predominant tone, but blue of every kind, from "mist" and "smoke" to deepest navy, occurs perhaps most frequently in the broken grounds of rough woollens and tweeds.

RESTORATION OF THE NEGLECTED GREEN.

Green, rather neglected of late, is again appearing in fine cloths and cashmere, not only in soft shades of olive and "serpent," but also in a harsh emerald, which is, happily, usually toned down by a large admixture of black. Borders of astrachan and other imitation furs are woven into many dress lengths, and there are also more costly embroideries, with raised flowers and foliage of velvet. Velvet cord, a soft and improved make of corduroy, is the favourite material for autumn visiting dresses, in beautiful tones of deep grey, fawn, and biscuit, which form an admirable link between the gay colours just laid aside and the dark, sober tones of winter. The coats worn with these costumes can either be left open or fastened closely to the throat, over the double-breasted waistcoat of straw or flesh-coloured cloth which now takes the place of the cambric shirt.

IMITATION OF MASCULINE GARMENTS.

A French gown of serpent-green cashmere is arranged in a fashion which a few have adopted throughout the summer, but which has not yet been generally approved. The plain skirt is sewn to a narrow band of black edged with gold, and to this are attached, by buttons of cut jet, braces of black and gold galloon, exactly like those worn by men, save that the jet buckles are somewhat larger and more ornamental. Beneath them is a shirt of old gold Surah silk, which also lines the loose cutaway coat of cloth. The effect of these severe suspenders on a rounded figure is by no means good, but they will no doubt appeal to the women whose one aim in dress is to imitate masculine garments as closely as fashion will permit.

"MODIFIED" BODICES.

The long Louis XV. bodices have been so greatly modified that they have lost much of their original distinctive character, and will probably before long be superseded by some newer style; and it is rumoured that round waists and sashes are to be revived. At present the long basques appear only at the sides and back, while the fronts are short and slightly pointed, and the waist frills of the summer are in thick stuffs replaced by plain cross-cut pieces attached by a seam. The newest device is, however, the so-called "ceinture," a costly ornament of jet, velvet, and passementerie, which comes from the side seams and is shaped to the waist, forming a kind of stomacher, from which falls a long glittering fringe of cut beads

JET EMBROIDERY.

Jet is rapidly taking the place of the gold and jewels which wearied the eye for so many months, and is chiefly used as a light embroidery on black or coloured materials. A simple, graceful walking dress of corded black silk is trimmed effectively in this way. The vest and standing collar are covered with a delicate tracery of fine beads, the silk is arranged in pleats on the shoulders and drawn down beneath the jet-fringed ornament at the waist, while the full sleeves have gauntlets of embroidery. A gathered frill three or four inches in depth, headed with a narrow band of jet, borders the skirt, which is closely gored, and has scarcely any fulness at the back. A skirt of bluish-green cashmere has a handsome border of raised velvet embroidered with jet, and the bodice has a deep yoke of the same embroidery, over which is laced a corselet of plain material, headed with a wide band of velvet ribbon set in beneath the arms and tied in a careless bow in front, and the same arrangement is repeated at the waist.

THE LENGTH OF SLEEVES.

The extreme plainness of the ordinary skirt is now often varied by an apron front, which falls over an underdress of contrasting colour. Thus a tweed of grey, mixed with a new shade of brickdust red, has the front breadth hanging loosely over red cloth, which is also used for the full shirt, fastened with a double row of loops and buttons, and worn under a red-lined open jacket. The decrease in the height of sleeves is very noticeable, and though still slightly raised, they no longer break the line of the shoulder with upstanding puffs. It is not improbable that they will become still lower, to suit the fichus which are to be generally worn this winter in lace, muslin, and chiffon. In the newest sleeves the fulness is continued to a short distance below the elbow and gathered into a deep turned-back gauntlet cuff.

MORE ABOUT THE TUDOR CAPES.

Though very long capes, not of the Tudor variety, which has now almost disappeared, but of the circular hooded shape, are made in rough serge and horse cloth for travelling and for country wraps, the full-dress mantle of the winter will be a revival, with modifications, of the old paletot, reaching to the knees, and with half-fitting back, loose fronts, and wide coat-sleeves. A beautiful coat of this kind is of rich green velvet, lined with black brocade, and has an original and becoming collar, which can be turned back or drawn up to the throat at will. Another, somewhat similar, is of black corded silk, and has the back arranged in flat box pleats, set in under a deep falling collar of velvet, and following the line of the figure to the waist, where they spread into a full skirt, skilfully cut to fall in graceful folds. A short train is needed to display these mantles to advantage, and they have a tendency to stand out over a short round skirt, cutting the figure at the knees in a very ugly fashion.

FRENCH CLOAKS.

Many of the long French cloaks for present wear are of fine biscuit and drab cloth, and have deep over-capes of pleated black lace, completely covering the close Princess-shaped mantle beneath; the same idea is carried out in smart little wraps of black cloth, which have capes of gold-embroidered black net set into yokes and collars of velvet. Feathers of all kind will be used for trimmings and boas until the time for furs arrives. Cock's plumage, both curled and flat, emu, shorn ostrich, peacock, and many others border cloaks, capes, and dresses. Some of the lighter kinds are especially appropriate to children's autumn clothes, as may be seen in a dainty little pelisse of fawn velvet, with ribbed silk cape, edged with a soft ruffle of mingled fawn and cream emu feathers.

THE MILLINERS' HARVEST.

It is perhaps in millinery that the advance of the season is most clearly marked, for whereas a few weeks ago roses of every hue were to be found on hats and bonnets of crinoline and lace straw, we now have nothing but felt, velvet, and feathers. It is difficult to predict which of the numerous and varied shapes will be the most popular, but there seems a decided tendency to increase the height of trimmings and to return to the becoming Princess bonnet, which fits closely to the head. Several pretty French modles have crowns of velvet drawn over wire to the centre, and then standing up in a fan-shaped frill above the hair at the back, where is placed an aigrette of jet, a lace bow, or a tiny plume of ostrich feathers. A ruche of jetted loops surrounds the face, and a butterfly of lace stands erect above the brow. Jet and black lace are mixed with all coloured velvets, and soften the brilliant tones of orange, brickdust red, and green which are in favour just now.

SOME OF THE NEWEST BONNETS.

Bonnets of cream felt, to be worn with the dresses of fawn velvet cord, have coronets, strings, and bows of beaver-coloured velvet, and occasionally a touch of pale blue, salmon pink, or gold is added in a knot of ribbon or tiny wing. Cloth lined with velvet is used for a peculiar flat headdress, which is neither a hat nor a bonnet, but is of circular plate-like form raised abruptly at one side over a band of twisted velvet, which rests on the hair, with a wing or tuft of stiff feathers placed over the ear. Small pointed Marie Stuart caps of cloth and felt, becoming to some faces, have a bower of feather trimming and a little cluster of feathers at the back; and one eccentric arrangement of red and black is in the form of a square college cap, with the four corners turned sharply up and standing erect round the head.

THE VARIETY IN HATS.

The variety in hats is greater than ever, and large and small shapes are equally general, but the latest invention in "picture" hats takes us back to the early years of the century, and reproduces the stiff, slightly drooping brim and high crown, surmounted with plumes of ostrich feathers standing erect, and bows of velvet and ribbon piled in the centre, while strings of velvet are fastened in a bow beneath the chin. When we have become accustomed to these fantastic erections we may find them not unsuited to young fresh faces, but at present, though they are a change from the waving, broken lines of which we have grown weary, they seem more appropriate to a masquerade than to the requirements of every-day life. They are generally of black velvet lined with a pale colour, but a few are of fawn and grey, with bows and linings of blue or pink.

THE SLAUGHTER OF BIRDS FOR FEMALE ORNAMENT.

In spite of all that has been written against the cruelty of the wholesale slaughter of birds for ornamental purposes, wings, heads, and other parts are used in large quantities in all kinds of millinery, and are now usually mixed with bows and loops of the new wide shaded velvet ribbon. In these, two colours—blue and green, olive and pink, or brown and gold—are graded with wonderful softness, and pass almost imperceptibly into one another. Others of satin, with raised irregular stripes of velvet, show more violent contrasts, and purple and yellow, heliotrope and green, scarlet and blue are placed side by side. Small hats and toques are often made entirely of these shaded velvets, the lighter tones being placed together in the centre and becoming darker towards the edge. A round hat of rather novel shape has a velvet crown of shaded green and blue and a brim of silk ribbon shot with the same colours, closely kilted, and stiffened with wire to stand out in a frill round the face. On hats of black felt the ribbon is drawn into large loops, which fall over the crown, and into them are fastened coloured wings, which stand up on either side.

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